DRUGS AND DENTIFRICES.

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NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

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Absolutely Pure,
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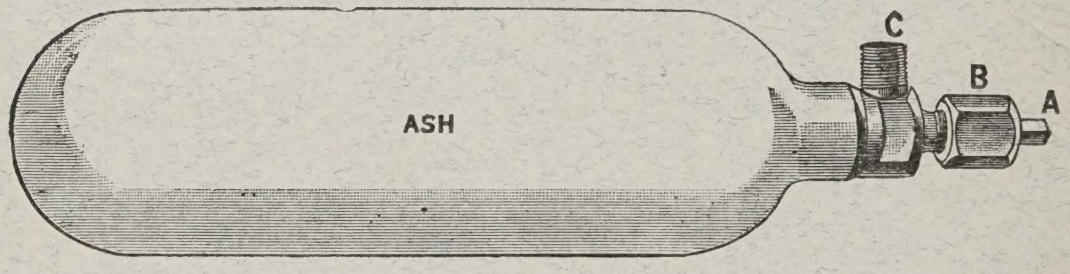
Productive of Good and Safe
Anæsthesia, and
Unattended by Unpleasant After-Effects.



A—Tap of Gas Cylinder.
B—Gland Nut for protecting the lower part of the Tap on the Cylinder.
C—Male Screw on Cylinder to which the union of the Cattlin's Bag is attached.

	Cylinder. £	s.	d.	Gas. s.	d.	Complete. £	s.	d.
25-gallon size	1	0	0	1	6	1	1	6
50 „	1	3	0	2	9	1	5	9
100 „	1	4	6	5	6	1	10	0
200 „	1	15	0	11	0	2	6	0
300 „	1	17	6	16	6	2	14	0
500 „	2	10	0	25	0	3	15	0

Cylinders refilled at the prices here noted for the Gas. When the Gas in Cylinders that are refilled at one time, amounts to 300 gallons or more, it is charged at the rate of 5s. per 100 gallons.

Each Cylinder is thoroughly cleansed and tested before it is refilled.

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LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

In view of the present extensive use of Local Anæsthesia in dental surgery the following notes may prove of some value to the operator.

Need of Asepsis.—It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the importance of asepsis in connection with the extraction of the teeth; cleanliness is the first item in the routine of the careful operator. In the case of hypodermic injections, where the needle is brought into direct contact with, and the contents of the syringe are discharged into, the blood, the absolute need of perfect sterilisation is self-evident. Indeed, we have always been more than inclined to believe that any retarded healing or sloughing of the after-extraction wound is likely to be due to the introduction of some foreign element rather than to the action or reaction of the medicament itself. All syringes and needles, therefore, should be kept carefully cleaned, and the hands of the operator should be thoroughly washed before he proceeds to inject. Sterilising glasses are obtainable in which the syringe needle when not in use can be suspended in an antiseptic solution; and, further, the piston can be extended so that the interior of the barrel is filled with the solution, to ensure complete asepsis. A glass jar or sterilising vase holding a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or Lysoform is also useful for this purpose, the latter being an excellent antiseptic which has no action upon the metal of the syringe. As an extra precaution some operators prefer to boil the needle just before using, but, in any case, one or two charges of boiling water should be used to clean the syringe thoroughly before it is charged with the anæsthetic.

What Syringe to use.—The syringe found to be the best in practice is that known as the *Imperial Dental Syringe*, which is now the most generally employed syringe for dental hypodermic work, thousands being in use in various quarters of the globe. It is an all-metal syringe, simple in construction, powerful in action, and convenient to handle. There is no glass about it to get fractured, and the transverse bar at the mouth of the barrel serves as a fulcrum for the middle and index fingers of the hand of the operator, while pressure can be exercised with the thumb behind its accurately fitting piston, upon which the dosage scale is engraved, without risk of injury to the syringe. Screw-on needles, such as this syringe carries, are the best to use; they are most effective in action, and can be easily and quickly replaced.

Precautions to be observed before making the Injection.—In referring to these precautions, Dr. Luke says* :—"Before making the injection we should get the patient to rinse his mouth out with boracic lotion, a saturated solution, or even a solution of 1 : 1,000 formalin. A piece of cotton-wool dipped in alcohol and 1 : 1,000 sublimate is then passed over the gum in order to disinfect the region, which is then dried with a piece of anhydrous aseptic wool. These preliminary precautions must not be neglected ; they are simple, and do not really occasion loss of time ; and, if one carries them out always, the risk of any infection in the injection may be practically done away with."

How to Inject.—Opinions are rife as to the best method of injecting a drug for the purpose of painless extraction of teeth. We have discussed the question with various operators, from the one who believes in superficially injecting the tissues to the one who injects dead against the bone, both claiming satisfactory results. The *rationale* of the operation lies between the two extremes ; the needle should not be pushed in too far, but should be inserted far enough. The intelligence of the operator must be relied upon to judge the necessary depth of the insertion, and practice in this direction will soon familiarise him with the correct distance.

The Point of Insertion.—The point of insertion of the needle most in favour is midway between the gum margin and the position of the root of the tooth, in an oblique direction. A slow but gradual pressure on the piston of the syringe is necessary in order that the anæsthetic may have time to become distributed throughout the tissue, the needle all the while being gently but firmly thrust in. The sign of anæsthesia is the blanching of the mucous membrane, the point of insertion representing the centre of a periphery of blanched tissue. Both buccal and lingual sides should be injected, and the needle should not be withdrawn too quickly lest the medicament should ooze out through the puncture, it not having had time to permeate the tissue. Some operators make a practice of placing a finger over the puncture immediately after withdrawing the needle ; if this is done, care should be taken that the finger so placed is perfectly clean. More or less resistance should be felt to the pressure of the piston, and if the fluid is injected too easily, the probability is that the needle is not properly embedded ; it should, therefore, be withdrawn and a fresh puncture made.

Abscessed Teeth.—Where a tooth is abscessed the needle should be inserted at the side of the abscess and entrance to the pus cavity avoided, this last causing marked suffering to the patient. If the pus cavity is entered by accident the needle should be withdrawn and a fresh puncture made. Curved needles are preferable for the injection of posterior molars, and the use of the mouth mirror in injecting in the neighbourhood of these teeth should not be neglected.

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* *Anæsthesia in Dental Surgery.* London, 1906.

After-Extraction Treatment.—After the usual rinsing with warm water, a good practice is to swab out the socket or sockets and gum with a reliable disinfectant. *Creosantis*, which is a preparation of pure saponified cresols, is a valuable agent for this purpose. It minimises the chance of any sloughing, promotes the healthy healing of the gum, and greatly mitigates any after-extraction pain that may arise.

Possible Accident.—It occasionally happens that a needle strikes dense tissue or bone and breaks off, leaving its point in the gum. This should be immediately removed, for which purpose a pair of strong office tweezers is generally sufficient. In the event of failure by this means, the gum should be opened up with a lancet and the broken needle taken out. It is well to have tweezers, lancet, and extra needles at hand before commencing to inject.

How to avoid Pain in Inserting the Needle, and to produce Perfect Local Anæsthesia.—This is one of the difficulties with which the operator is often confronted, owing to the firm nature of the gum, the compact tissue of which offers considerable resistance to the point of the needle. A little ethyl chloride sprayed over the part where the needle is to enter will prevent the initial puncture being felt, but it is obvious that in cases of exposed pulp and sensitive teeth, which would be rendered painful by the application of the cold spray, ethyl chloride must not be used. Happily we have a safe and efficient means at hand. In conducting a series of experiments with local anæsthetics in teeth extraction we found that the application of the stable solution of *Stovaine* upon cotton-wool to both the buccal and lingual sides of the gum for *two minutes* before injecting, produced such a degree of anæsthesia in the tissues that the needle of the syringe could be buried up to the hilt without the patient experiencing any pain. This is an important point, and one that all operators should adopt who desire to secure *perfect local anæsthesia.* By the conjoint method of external application and injection it is possible to remove any number of teeth from the mouth *without causing the patient even the discomfort of a pin-prick.* A piece of cotton-wool should be dipped into the *Stovaine* solution and applied to the outer surface of the gum ; the cheek or lip will serve to keep it in position. The operator should then take another piece of cotton-wool dipped in the solution and hold it in place on the lingual side of the gum by means of the conveying tweezers. It increases the details of the operation, but the operator will be amply rewarded for his trouble, since he will be able to conduct *both the injection and the extraction upon ideal local anæsthetic* lines. It may be added that the careful operator will keep his syringe needles well sharpened ; the use of a blunt needle is always to be deprecated.

The Choice of a Local Anæsthetic.—This is an important question for the operator to consider. The ideal local anæsthetic is one that secures perfect freedom from pain without the risk of any unpleasant sequelæ, and the constituents of the preparation should be known to the user. A series of trials with the most prominent local anæsthetics has

caused us to prefer the use of *Stovaine* as one of the safest and most efficient. This new anæsthetic was discovered by Fourneau in 1904. It is derived from amylic tertiary alcohol. *It contains no cocaine*, and has been determined by Ladenburg as *Chlorhydrate of Amylene*, to which Fourneau has given the name *Stovaine*. It is prepared by the reaction of Chloride of Benzoyl upon Dimethylaminopentanol, which is itself the product of the reaction of Bromide of Ethylmagnesium upon Methyl-aminoacetone. It is a crystalline powder readily soluble in water, and possesses the advantage of absolute sterilisation, in the fact that its solutions can be boiled at 115° Centigrade (239° Fahrenheit) for twenty minutes without decomposition. It has little or no action on the blood-vessels, and so does not impede the action of the heart and lungs ; in fact, in weak solutions, such as are employed in dentistry, it has a tonic effect upon the heart.

We have observed no ill-effects during or following its use, and the anæsthesia produced is sufficiently long for the object in view, while it passes off soon after extraction and allows the membrane early to resume its normal condition, and coagulation of the blood about the mouth of the wound to take place. In trying one local anæsthetic which maintained its anæsthetic power for some considerable time after injection, we found that the return of the membrane to its normal state was accompanied by bleeding, sometimes of long duration (fourteen hours in one case), the relaxing process being in some cases accompanied by headache and *malaise*.

We observed that to obtain the best results with *Stovaine* it is necessary to *keep strictly to the time limit* quoted by the manufacturers, viz., *two minutes* after injection. When the operator has finished injecting he should look at his watch, and as soon as *two minutes* have elapsed he should at once proceed to extract. If the injection has been properly made and this rule is rigidly adhered to, it will be found that *Stovaine* invariably secures complete immunity from pain during the extraction of teeth. The largest quantity of *Stovaine* which we injected into the gums of one patient at the same sitting, it may be interesting to state, was 4 c.c. (about 68 minims) of the one per cent. solution. Under the anæsthesia produced by this quantity two central incisor roots and four bicuspids and molars in the upper jaw, in a very bad condition, were *painlessly* removed.

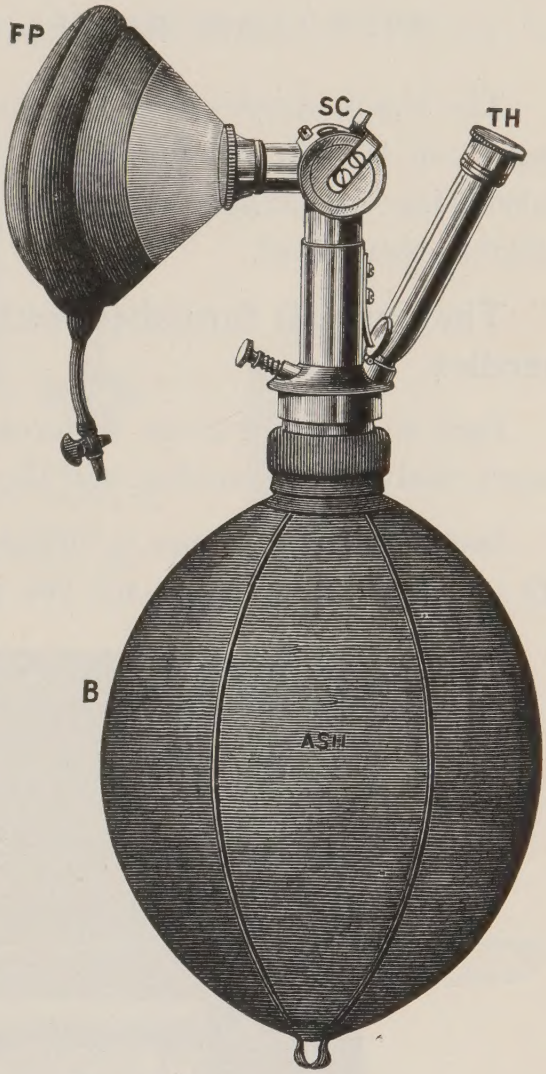
We do not favour the wholesale extraction of teeth with the aid of local anæsthesia at one sitting. Apart from the question of shock, it appears to us to be unnecessary to put both sides of the patient's jaws out of action at once, while a row of gaping sockets embracing the full extent of the gum line is a likely harbour for foodstuffs, where they lie and decompose ; further, if septic trouble should arise, the closer and more numerous the wounds the more difficulty there is of confining the action of the trouble.

ETHYL CHLORIDE INHALER.

(Mr. A. McFarlane's.)

(*Registered. Reg. No.* 456,388.)

Mr. McFarlane's Inhaler possesses all the advantages of other Inhalers in which a sealed glass tube can be broken inside the metal mount, but in addition it is provided with a Two-way Stopcock, which admits of the Ethyl Chloride vapour being kept in the Bag until it is required for use, either after a sealed glass tube has been broken or the Ethyl Chloride has been sprayed from a large tube into the Retainer. Further, with the Two-way Stopcock, any quantity of the vapour, from a very small to a full volume, can be admitted to the Facepiece at will, or it can be cut off entirely and air admitted instead, if desired. It thus gives the administrator perfect control over the Anæsthetic.



FP—Facepiece.
SC—Two-way Stopcock.
TH—Glass Tube Holder.
TB—Glass Tube Breaker.
B—India-Rubber Bag.
TH *is not used when the Ethyl Chloride is sprayed into the Retainer from a large graduated tube.*

In bringing it to the notice of the Metropolitan Branch of the British Dental Association, Mr. E. Thorne claimed that "It is simple and easy of manipulation, demands no hurry, and creates no waste. It consists of a metal retainer, 1½ inches diameter, 2 inches deep, with wire gauze at each end to prevent broken glass entering the mouth or the rubber bag attached. It can be used for either cartridge or spray tubes, by means of a metal holder, taking any of the ethyl chloride or somnoform cartridges now in use. It has an automatically closing lid to aperture for inserting ethyl chloride, and a crushing device for breaking the tube after insertion. A two-way stopcock controls the vapour (which is quite enclosed), permitting at will a start to be made with the smallest possible quantity, gradually adding to it as required, without help or removal of the facepiece. It gives the patient confidence by permitting free breathing, securing good inspiration before turning on the stopcock. A disc of blotting paper, folded and placed in the retainer, holds ethyl chloride in suspension, which is thus more evenly distributed with each expiration."—*British Dental Journal.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Inhaler complete as illustrated, including Facepiece, Two-way Stopcock, Glass Tube Holder, and India-Rubber Bag	2	5	0

SIMPLE ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC SYRINGES,

WITH GLASS BARREL AND LEATHER PACKING.

The Simple Aseptic Syringes, like the **All-Metal** shown on the nex page, can be kept in thoroughly good working order by occasionally lubricating the plunger with a few drops of lysol, oil of cloves, or other suitable essential oil.

They are all furnished with patented seamless detachable needles.

Each 20-minim Syringe is furnished with nozzles ***B*** and ***F*** (see next page), twelve dental needles, and two glass vials for hypodermic tablets.

Each 40-minim Syringe is furnished with nozzles ***B*** and ***F***, connections ***D*** and ***E*** (see next page), and two glass vials for hypodermic tablets.

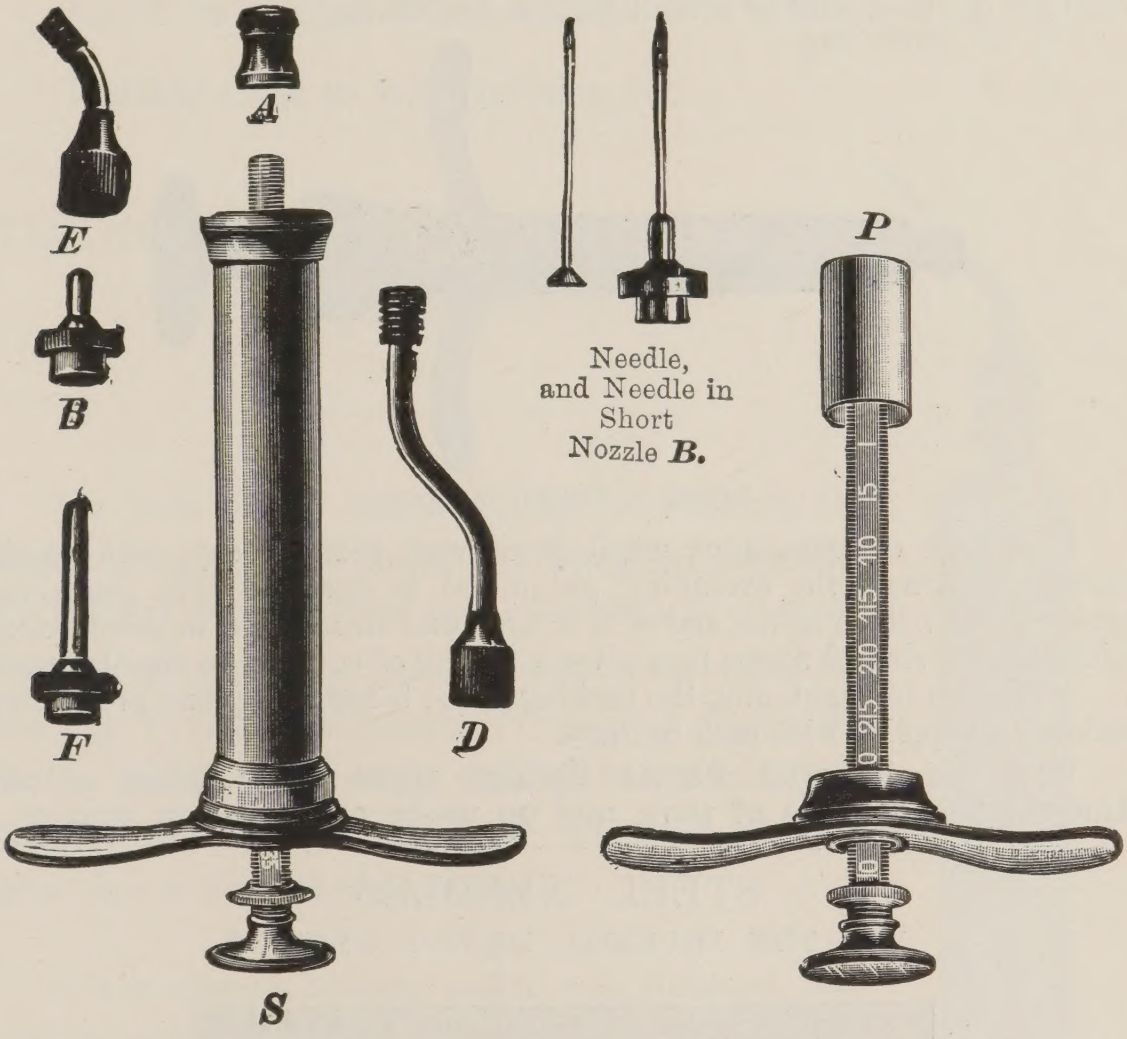
ASEPTISCHE STAHLCANULES OHNE NAHT
D. R. P. No. 93340 1/2 Dtz. No. 17
ASEPTISCHE STAHLCANULES OHNE NAHT.
für zahnärztlichen Gebrauch

This illustration shows the 40-minim Simple Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe in case, with nozzles ***B*** and ***F***, connection ***D***, two tubes dental needles, and two glass vials for hypodermic tablets.

	s.	*d*
Simple, No. 6.—20-minim capacity, in leather-lined case . .	7	6
„ No. 11.—40 „ „ „ „ . .	9	6
Extra Needles for either of above Syringes . . . per tube of 6	1	0

ALL-METAL ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.

Made of metal throughout—metal barrel and metal plunger; can be boiled in any antiseptic like any other metal instrument, and thus kept in a perfectly aseptic condition.



S—Syringe with Threaded Mount.

A—Screw Cap.
B—Short Nozzle.
F—Long Nozzle.
D—Bayonet Connection.
E—Curved Connection.
P—All-Metal Plunger.

The illustrations between ***D*** and ***P*** show a needle, and a needle in Short Nozzle ***B***.

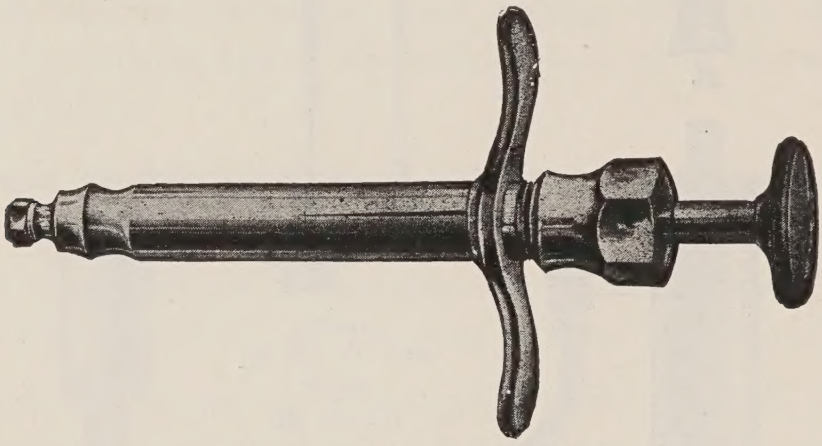
		s.	*d.*
All-Metal, No. 15.—20-minim capacity, in metal case	.	8	6
„ No. 13.—40 „ „ „	.	10	6
Extra Needles for either of above Syringes	per tube of 6	1	0

These Syringes can be had, to order, in leather cases, at the same prices as in metal cases.

IMPERIAL DENTAL SYRINGE

WITH GRADUATED PISTON.

The general demand which there is for a powerful, unbreakable Syringe for the injection of Local Anæsthetics, etc., is met by the Imperial Syringe, here illustrated. Its capacity, 30 minims, is large enough to hold sufficient fluid for the treatment of several teeth at one sitting.



IMPERIAL DENTAL SYRINGE.

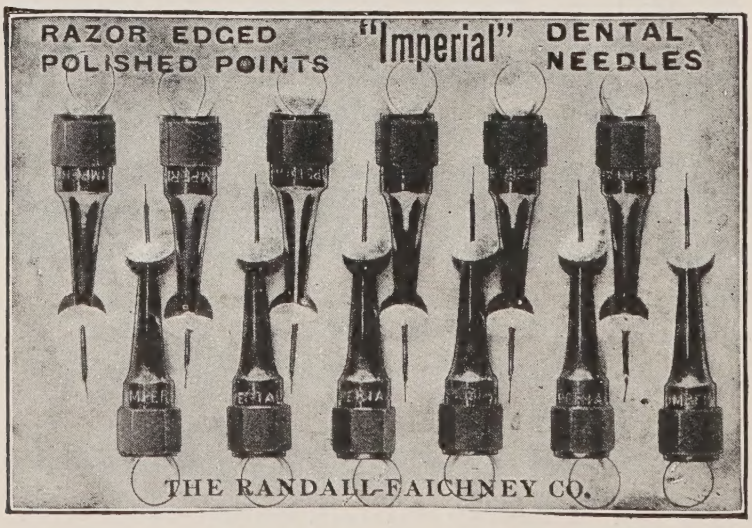
It is made of extra thick metal, fitted with hexagon cap, with special durable packing; the extending piston rod is small to give compound pressure, the button at the end of it is large and strong, and in conjunction with the well-shaped finger bars gives a feeling of comfort to the Operator.

A Wrench for tightening the packing in the hexagon cap and preventing leakage is supplied with each Syringe.

With the Imperial Dental Syringe there is no waste of the Anæsthetic, no waste of time, and no waste of money on repairs.

STEEL NEEDLES

FOR THE IMPERIAL DENTAL SYRINGE.



These are non-leakable, non-breakable, very strong and durable, of the

very finest quality and finish, with polished razor-edge points. Every one is tested, and guaranteed.

	s.	d.
Syringe with Wrench and one each straight and curved Needles	8	0
Extra Syringe Needles, straight or curved per doz.	5	0
Leather Case to hold Syringe, etc.	3	0

THE SUB-Q ASEPTIC GLASS SYRINGE

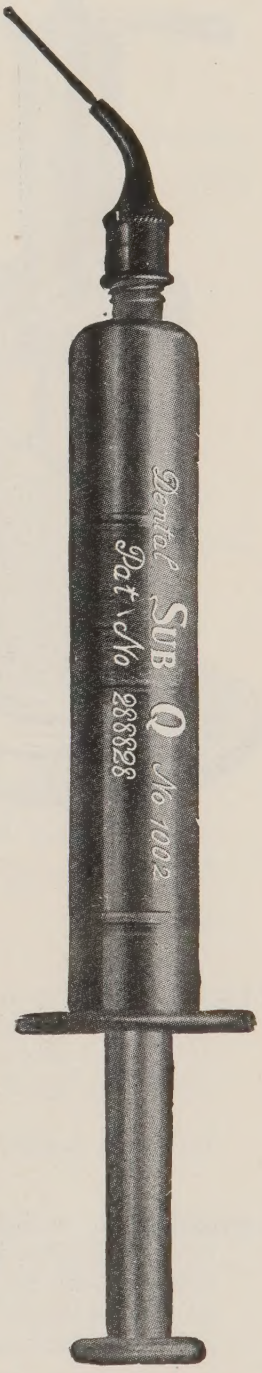
WITH GOLD NEEDLE.

The term Sub-Q (sub-cutaneous) is especially intended to apply to this Syringe for **Surgical** purposes; for **Dental** purposes it is better described as a Root-dressing Syringe. It is a most excellent instrument for applying Pyrozone, Dioxogen, Peroxide of Hydrogen, Iodine, Acids, or any other fluid which corrodes such metals as Steel, German Silver, etc. In use it affords a good view of the field of operation.

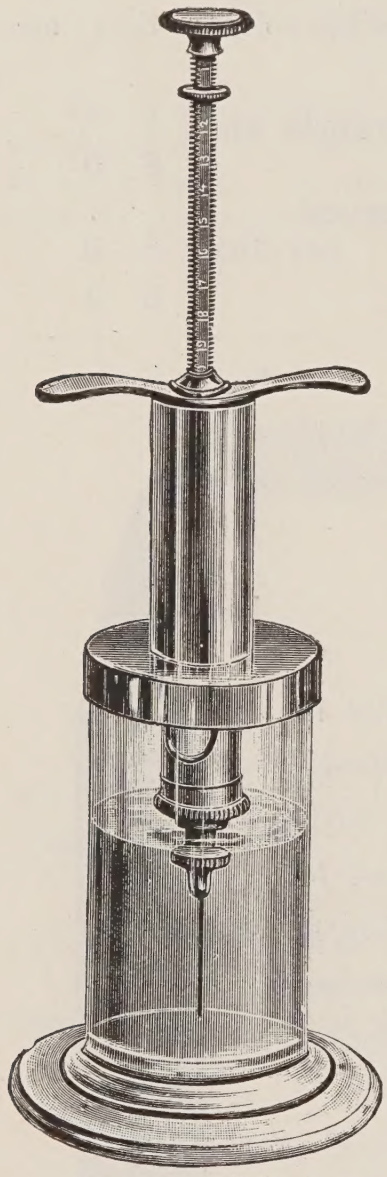
It is an all-glass Syringe, packed with McElroy's new mineral packing, which is much superior to the ordinary asbestos packing, and permits of easy and sure sterilisation. This, with its Solid Curved Gold Point, makes it absolutely non-corrosive.

CAUTION.—The packing must be thoroughly wetted before the Syringe is used, and force must not be employed when inserting or withdrawing the piston.

	s.	d.
Price complete with Gold Point .	6	6



THE SUB-Q ASEPTIC GLASS SYRINGE.



BARDET'S STERILISER

FOR HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.

The employment of this little Steriliser ensures the Operator having a perfectly sterilised syringe in perfect working order always at hand. The leather packing, being constantly bathed by the liquid, cannot shrink, consequently the inconvenience of having an instrument which at the moment of use allows the liquid to escape at the joints is avoided.

The syringe may permanently remain in the liquid without the metal parts being injured in any way (see the illustration).

After having placed the syringe in the Steriliser, and raised the piston, in order to fill it with the disinfectant, it is advisable to make certain that the disinfectant is well in contact with the packing on the piston.

When the syringe is to be used, after discharging the disinfectant from it, fill it once or twice with boiling water, in order to clear it of every trace of lysol and phenic acid.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE OF APPARATUS	2	0

ANTISEPTIC PREPARATIONS.

Hay's Kresol is made from highly refined materials. It is practically free from Carbolic Acid and from inert tar oils. It contains no free alkali or resin, and does not stain linen or corrode dental or surgical instruments.

It contains 50 per cent. of active disinfectants, and is guaranteed to be of uniform strength. The manufacturers claim that "it is by far the cheapest and best preparation of its class in the market." It does not rust steel.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE . . . . . per small bottle, 7½*d.*; large bottle	1	0

Lysol is a German speciality obtained by the saponification of Cresols, and containing the higher homologues of Phenol (Martindale). It is more destructive of fungal bacteria and less poisonous than phenol. A useful disinfectant and sterilising agent. It does not rust steel.

	s.	*d.*
In 1-kilo bottles . . . . . per bot.	3	0

Lysoform is a liquid Formaldehyde, Potash Soap, highly antiseptic, relatively non-poisonous, inodorous, deodorant, and cheap. It has the highest bactericidal action even in 2 to 5 per cent. solution, and is suitable for surgical operations and instrument disinfection. A 2 per cent. solution is sufficient for general purposes, and it is better freshly prepared (Martindale). It does not rust steel.

	s.	*d.*
In bottles containing about 16 ozs. . . . . per bot.	2	6

ANÆSTHETICS FOR GENERAL ANÆSTHESIA.

Anæsthetic Chlorethyl (Dr. Bengué's)—Pure Ethyl Chloride—in glass tubes graduated 0 to 50 c.c., with valve.

		s.	d.
Tube containing 50 c.c., with valve . . .	per tube	3	9
Refilling	„	2	9

Also in sealed glass tubes for use with McFarlane's and Lobjois' Inhalers—

Box containing 12 tubes, 3 c.c.	per box	4	6
„ 12 „ 5 c.c.	„	5	6

Ethyl Chloride (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s), in graduated glass cylinders, with removable plug and stopcock. When required for use the plug must be removed and the stopcock inserted.

Cylinders containing 60 c.c., with removable plug . .		3	1
Refilling same		3	0
Patent Stopcock		1	3

Also in sealed glass tubes—

Box containing 12 tubes, 3 c.c.	per box	5	0
„ 12 „ 5 c.c.	„	6	0

Kélène (Pure Ethyl Chloride), in graduated glass tubes, straight or curved nozzle, with automatic cap.

Tube containing 60 c.c.		4	3
Refilling same		3	0

Also in sealed glass tubes—

Box containing 12 tubes, 3 c.c.	per box	4	6
„ 12 „ 5 c.c.	„	5	6

Ethyl Chloride (Kühn-Dubois'), in glass cylinders graduated 0 to 60 c.c.

Cylinder containing 60 c.c.		3	3
Refilling same		2	9
Automatic Stopper for fitting to cylinder		1	3

Also in sealed glass tubes—

Box containing 12 tubes, 3 c.c.	per box	4	0
„ 12 „ 5 c.c.	„	5	0

Narcotile (Dr. Bengué's)—Bi-chloride of Methylethylene—in glass tubes graduated 0 to 50 c.c., straight or curved neck, with patent valve stopper.

Tube containing 50 c.c.		3	9
Refilling same		3	0

Somnoform (Dr. Rolland's formula)—Ethyl Chloride 60 per cent., Methyl Chloride 35 per cent., Ethyl Bromide 5 per cent.—in sealed glass tubes.

		s.	*d.*
Box containing 6 tubes, 3 c.c.	per box	3	6
„ 6 „ 5 c.c.	„	3	6
In bottles containing 60 c.c..	per bot.	5	0
Valve Stopper for bottles	each	5	0

LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS FOR OUTWARD APPLICATION TO THE GUM.

Anestile (Dr. Bengué's)—A mixture of Chloride of Ethyl and Chloride of Methyl, in nickel-plated metal cylinders for spraying.

	s.	*d.*
Cylinder containing 4 ozs., with fine capillary nozzle and atomizer	15	0
Refilling same	6	6
Cylinder containing 120 grammes, with interchangeable jets	11	2
Refilling same	6	3
Cylinder containing 120 grammes, with straight or curved nozzle	9	0
Refilling same	6	3
Cylinder containing 90 grammes, with curved nozzle and automatic stopper	14	4
Refilling same	4	4

Barr's Local Anæsthetic—fluid . . . . . per bot. 3 2

Kélène (Pure Ethyl Chloride), in plain glass tubes with straight or curved nozzle for spraying, fitted with automatic cap.

		s.	*d.*
60-gramme size in box	per tube	4	0
Refilling same	„	3	0
30-gramme size, 3 tubes in box	per box	7	6
Refilling same	„	5	3
30-gramme size, 1 tube in box	per tube	3	0
Refilling same	„	2	3
10-gramme size, 10 tubes in box	per box	14	0
„ „	per tube	1	6

The 10-gramme tubes cannot be refilled.

Ethyl Chloride (Dr. Bengué's), in plain glass tubes with bent nozzle for spraying, fitted with valve stopper.

		s.	*d.*
50-gramme size in box	per tube	3	9
„ „ 3 tubes in box	per box	10	6
Refilling same	per tube	2	9
30-gramme size in box	„	3	0
„ „ 3 tubes in box	per box	8	3
Refilling same	per tube	1	6

Also in plain glass tubes with screw cap (*these cannot be refilled*)—

		s.	*d.*
30-gramme size	per tube	2	6
„ „ 3 tubes in box	per box	6	9

Also in nickel-plated metal cylinders with top screw or valve stopper—

	s.	*d.*
Cylinder containing 100 grammes (valve stopper)	6	9
„ „ „ (top screw, straight)	6	3
Refilling either	5	6
Cylinder containing 50 grammes (valve stopper)	4	0
„ „ „ (top screw, straight)	3	6
Refilling either	2	9

Ethyl Chloride (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s), in graduated glass cylinders with removable plug and stopcock. When required for use the plug must be removed and the stopcock inserted.

	s.	*d.*
Cylinders containing 60 c.c., with removable plug	3	1
Refilling same	3	0
Patent Stopcock	1	6

Ethyl Chloride (Kühn-Dubois'), in nickel-plated metal cylinders for spraying.

	s.	*d.*
Cylinder containing 50 grammes	3	3
Refilling same	2	6
Automatic Stopper for fitting to cylinder	1	3

Scott's Calorific Fluid,	small	bottle	(about 2 ozs.)		per bot.	2	6
„ „ „	large	„	„ 4	„	„	4	6
Snape's Calorific Fluid,	small	„	„ 1	„	„	3	0
„ „ „	large	„	„ 2	„	„	5	6

LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS FOR HYPODERMIC INJECTION.

		s.	d.
Alvatunder—fluid—in bottles	per oz.	3	6
„ „ „	per 2 ozs.	6	6
„ „ „	per 6 „	18	0
„ „ „ including Hypo-Syringe	per 12 „	35	0

Anæstiform (Oppenheimer's)—Cocaine and Suprarenal Extract.

In boxes of 6 sealed glass tubes	per box	5	6

Baldock's Permanent Cocaine Solution, in ½-oz. bottles

	per bot.	4	0

Cimæbu—fluid—*see* page 18.

Cocaine—powder—Pure Soluble Hydrochlorate, specially prepared for dental purposes (Reynolds & Branson's).

		s.	d.
In glass tubes containing 1 grain	per doz.	2	0
„ „ „ ½ „	„	1	6
„ bottles „ 15 grains	per bot.	1	9

Cocaine Pellets (Wyley's), ½-grain size.

In tubes containing 12 Pellets	per tube	0	9
„ „ „	per ½ doz. tubes	4	0

Cocaine Hydrochlorate (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s).

In glass tubes containing 12 tabloids	per tube	0	7
„ „ „ „	per doz. tubes	6	0

Codrenine—*see* page 27.

Eucaine-Beta—powder—in 1-gramme bottles	per bot.	0	8

Eucaine Hydrochlorate (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s).

In glass tubes containing 12 tabloids (⅓ grain)	per tube	0	7
„ „ „ „	per doz. tubes	6	0

Eucaine Hydrochlorate (Oppenheimer's)—Soluble Hypodermics.

In glass tubes containing 20—⅓, ¼, or ½ grain	per tube	1	6

Eudrenine—*see* page 28.

Hobbs's Antiseptic Ideal Local Anæsthetic.

In 1-oz. bottles	per bot.	2	6
3 ozs. 7/0 ; 6 ozs., 12/0 ; 12 ozs.		21	0

Neurocaine—Discoids—*see* page 33.

Oaten's Antiseptic and Sterilised Local Anæsthetic.

In 1-oz. bottles	per bot.	3	0
2 ozs. 5/6 ; 3 ozs., 7/6 ; 6 ozs., 14/0 ; 10 ozs.		20	0

Stovaine—*see* pages 16 and 17.

Waite's Local Anæsthetic—fluid—in bottles	per oz.	4	0
„ „ „ „ „	per 2 ozs.	8	0
„ „ „ „ „	per 6 „	20	0
„ „ „ „ „	per 20 „	60	0

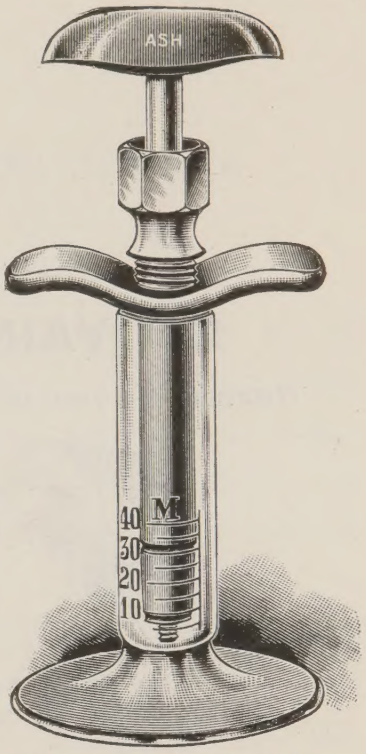
Wilson's Local Anæsthetic—*see* page 19.

GLASS MEASURE

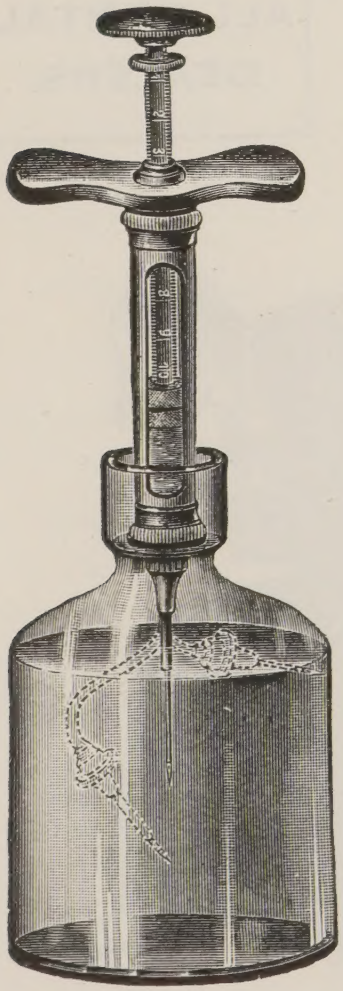
FOR LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS.

The little Glass Measure here illustrated is marked for 10, 20, 30, and 40 minims. It is useful for measuring local anæsthetics, for mixing solutions, and for dissolving tablets in stipulated quantities of distilled water. To render it possible to draw all the fluid into the barrel of the Syringe the bottom is V-shaped. It is shown with an Imperial Syringe barrel in it.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE, without Syringe . .	1	3
The same with glass rod for crushing tablets	1	6



About half natural size.



Sterilising Bottle.

STERILISING BOTTLE

FOR HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.

Any suitable sterilising fluid can be used in this little bottle, which is adapted to take the connections B, E, F, D, shown on page 7.

	s.	*d*
PRICE, in Brown Glass, without the Syringe . . each	0	9

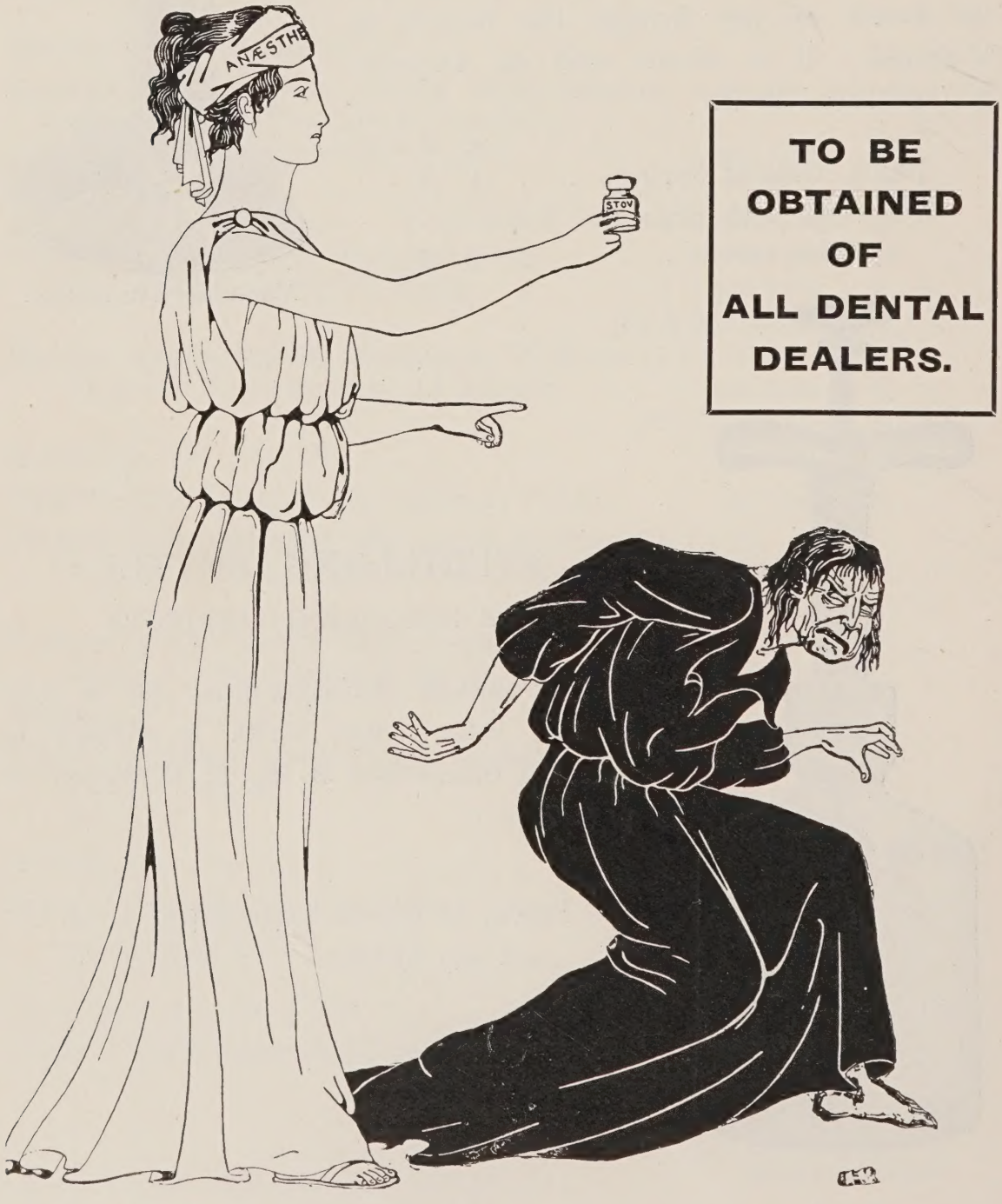
STOVAINE.

(REGISTERED.)

AN IDEAL ANÆSTHETIC FOR USE IN SURGICAL AND DENTAL PRACTICE.

STOVAINE VANQUISHES PAIN.

Guaranteed not to contain Cocaine. ***Do not fail to try it.***



TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL DENTAL DEALERS.

STOVAINE—*continued.*

PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION.

STOVAINE is pure Chlorhydrate of Amyleine. It is administered hypodermically like cocaine; its anæsthetic action is equal to that of cocaine; it is much less toxic than cocaine; it exerts a tonic action on the heart; in a word, it possesses all the advantages of cocaine without any of its dangers.

STOVAINE has a wide range of application, and is being very extensively used by surgeons and dentists all over Europe and in the United States and Canada with the greatest success and satisfaction.

1.—The most convenient and popular form in which Stovaine is put up is a 1 per cent. Solution in *Oil of Eucalyptus*, *Oil of Wintergreen*, *Boric Acid*, *Glycerine*, *Tincture of Rosemary*, *Thymol*, *Oil of Peppermint*, *Benzoic Acid*, *Carbolic Acid* ·05 *per cent.*, *and Alcohol.*

		s.	*d.*
Price, in 2-oz. bottles	per bottle	4	0

2.—STOVAINE is also supplied in 2-c.c. glass tubes containing a 1 per cent. Solution in distilled water, as used and recommended by Dr. Sauvez, of Paris.

		s.	*d.*
Price	per box of 12 tubes	3	3
„	„ 50 „	11	6

3.—And in Fine Powder in corked glass tubes, each tube containing sufficient to make one ounce of a 1 per cent. Solution with boiling water, as required.

		s.	*d.*
Price	per box of 12 tubes	4	0

Sole Agents for all parts of the British Empire, except Canada:

CLAUDIUS ASH, SONS & CO., Limited,

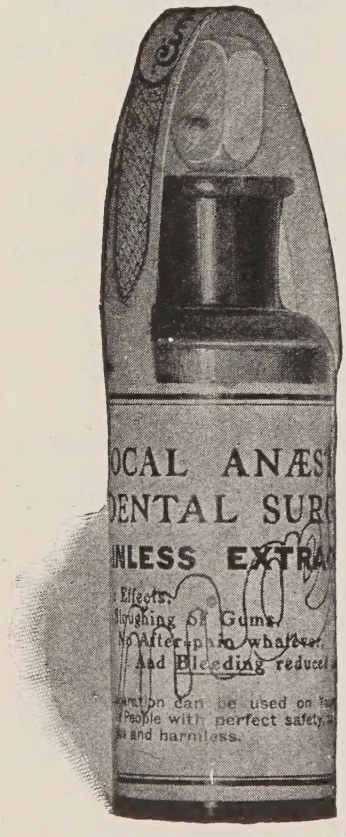
5 to 12, Broad Street, Golden Square, London, W.

O C

"Cimæbu"

A LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC.

Simple in Composition, Safe in Application, Efficient in Results; No Toxic Effects, No Sloughing of the Gums, No After-Pain whatever, and Bleeding reduced to a Minimum.



CIMÆBU is composed of Cocaine, Indigo, Menthol, Euthymol, Adrenalin, Eucalyptus, and Boric Acid. The proportion of Cocaine is very small—**less than three-quarters per cent.**—consequently **Cimæbu** is free from danger.

It has been used with success and satisfaction for more than four years, and can therefore be recommended with every confidence as a **reliable and safe local anæsthetic.**

It is becoming more extensively used every month by Dentists all over the world.

NOTE.

Keep the Bottle in case, away from the light, and well stoppered.

When injecting, press the needle well in, then withdraw the needle a little before forcing home the plunger, in other words, before commencing the injection.

Supplied in one-ounce bottles, with directions for use.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per bottle	3	0
,, ...	per doz.	27	6
Ash's All-Metal Aseptic Syringe		8	6

WILSON'S LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC.

IN BOTTLES AND IN AMPOULES.

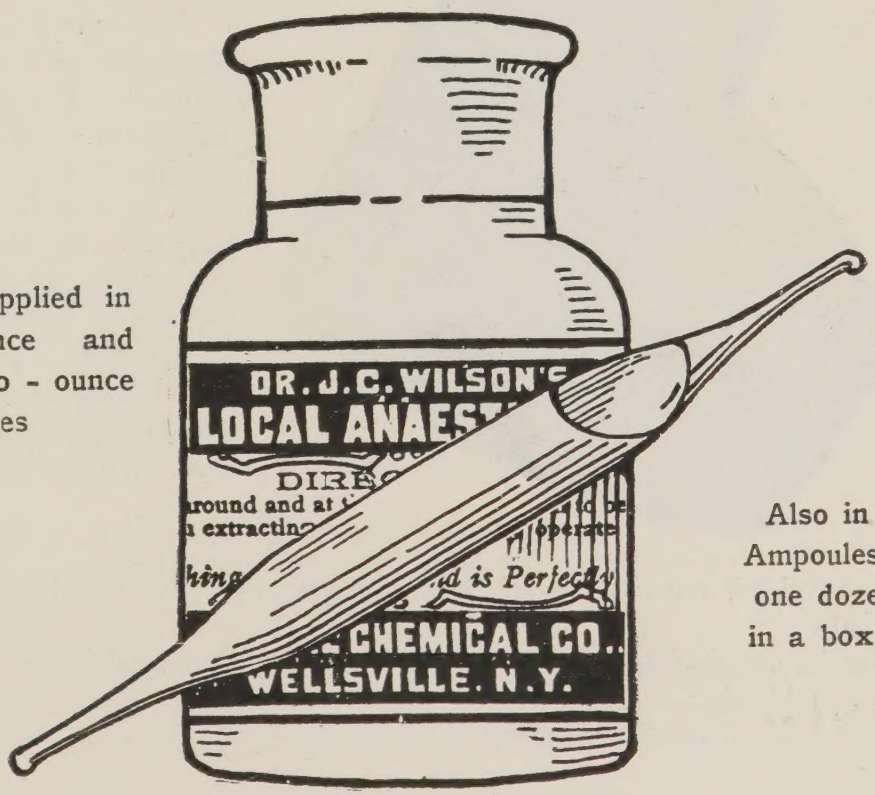
Wilson's Anæsthetic in Ampoules is a new idea.
Nothing could be cleaner, nothing more convenient.

The Anæsthetic has been the standard for years, and will be for years to come.

The Ampoules are filled in a vacuum, hermetically sealed, and twice sterilised. By simply breaking off the end of an Ampoule, you have a syringe full of an absolutely sterile solution that has not even come into contact with the air. Carelessness cannot pollute them.

THEY ARE PERFECTION.

It is supplied in one-ounce and in two-ounce bottles



Also in Ampoules, one dozen in a box.

1 oz.	2 ozs.	6 ozs.	12 ozs.
3/0	6/0	16/0	30/0

	s.	*d.*
Per box of 12 Ampoules	3	0
O	0	2

DR. CREAGER'S ANÆSTHETIC PENCIL.

An Original Invention! **A Modern Necessity!**

For the Painless Extraction of Teeth and Minor Surgical Operations.

Does away with the pain incident to the tying of ligatures around the necks of teeth, the forcing of crowns under the gums, the excavating of buccal and labial cavities, and in the treatment of Pyorrhœa Alveolaris.

Its simplicity and manner of application command particular attention. Nothing to frighten the child or add to the fears of the parent. No sloughing of the gums, or shocking of the whole nervous system. It is simply a pencil which can be **applied directly to the SPOT,** without fear or apprehension.

		s.	d.
Outfit complete, consisting of one Holder and four Medicated Points		10	0
Trial Outfit, consisting of one Holder and one Medicated Point		4	0
Separately	Holder	2	0
	Medicated Points each	2	0

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom:

CLAUDIUS ASH, SONS & CO., Ltd.,

5 to 12, BROAD STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

To be obtained at all Dental Depôts.

SOME ESSENTIALS FOR THE OPERATING ROOM.

Acetozone is a non-toxic germicide (Benzoyl-Acetyl-Peroxide). In its ordinary application as a general antiseptic it is superior to solutions of Mercuric Chloride and Iodide, Hydrogen Peroxide, Carbolic Acid, etc. In saturated solution, which is harmless to mucous membrane, freshly made and filtered before use, Acetozone can be employed for irrigating and dressing wounds, and for all areas infected by bacteria or fermentative organisms. Its chief recommendation is its germ-destroying qualities.

		s.	*d.*
In ¼-oz. vials	per vial	6	4
„ cases containing 4 vials of 20 grains	„ case	5	8

Adrenalin (Solution Chloride): Adrenalin Chloride 1 part, Physiologic Solution Sodium Chloride (with 0·5 per cent. Chloretone) 1,000 parts.—Adrenalin is the active principle of the suprarenal gland. The most powerful hæmostatic and astringent known. It is invaluable after extraction; it promptly arrests capillary bleeding, and has also been employed for restoring the heart's action in cases of syncope during anæsthesia. (Intravenous injection of 5 to 10 minims of 1 : 1,000 Solution Chloride diluted with normal Salt Solution.) Adrenalin is also being successfully and extensively used in hospital practice in union with Cocaine or Eucaine for immediate devitalisation and extirpation of the pulp under pressure anæsthesia. A piece of cotton-wool is first soaked with Adrenalin, and then dipped into the Cocaine or Eucaine crystals. This is laid upon the exposure, and the whole is covered with a piece of unvulcanized rubber. A ball burnisher as large as the cavity will conveniently hold is applied to the surface of the rubber, and gentle, but increasing, pressure is brought to bear upon it. While the Cocaine benumbs the pulp, the Adrenalin, by driving off the blood, increases the anæsthetic action, and when the pulp fails to respond to pressure, the chamber can be boldly entered, its contents removed, and the roots cleared. Any attendant hæmorrhage can be checked by swabbing the roots out with Carbolic, or a 50 per cent. solution of Sulphuric Acid. In combination with Cocaine or Eucaine, Adrenalin also makes an excellent hypodermic injection. (*See* CODRENINE and EUDRENINE, pages 27 and 28.)

		s.	*d.*
In 1-oz. bottles	per bot.	4	0
„ boxes of 8 capsules, each box containing about 10 minims	„ box	2	6

Alkathymol is an antiseptic, deodorant, and alterative combination of value to the Dentist in all mouth disturbances. Among its constituents are the Bicarbonate, Chloride, Sulphate, and Phosphate of Sodium, with Thymol, Eucalyptol, etc. In spongy gums, soreness and irritation of the mouth, from whatever cause arising, throat troubles, and all depraved conditions of the mucous membrane, Alkathymol will be found a useful auxiliary. Being alkaline in reaction, it promotes exosmosis, resulting in the removal of crusts and mucus, and facilitating the return of the membrane to a healthy condition.

		s.	*d.*
In 4-oz. bottles.	per bot.	1	0
„ 8-oz. „	„	1	8
„ 16-oz. „	„	3	0

Amyl, Nitrite of, is prepared by the action of Nitric Acid on Amylic Alcohol (Fusel Oil), and belongs to the class of Compound Ethers (Gorgas). It is a well-known restorative in cases of syncope, especially when occurring during anæsthesia. When respiration has ceased during narcosis, and artificial respiration

has failed to restore the patient, its application on lint to the patient's nostrils has been known to bring the pulse again into evidence and stimulate the respiratory centre. Whenever anæsthetics are employed, Nitrite of Amyl should be held in readiness. Should an epileptic attack be threatened during extraction, the ready application of Nitrite of Amyl to the nostrils will probably be instrumental in warding it off. Being a powerful and dangerous agent, however, care must be observed in its use. It is best kept in capsules or palatinoids of stipulated quantities.

	s.	d.
In boxes of 1 doz. 3-minim capsules (Martindale's), each capsule encased in silk and cotton ready for immediate crushing between finger and thumb . . . . . per box	2	6
In stoppered bottles of 30 3-minim palatinoids ready for immediate use . . . . . per bot.	2	0

Anæsthunder (Black's) is a local anæsthetic for hypodermic injection. It contains 1·23 per cent. Beta-Eucaine, combined with the active principle of the suprarenal gland, and a minute proportion of Phenol. A quantity of from 20 to 40 minims is injected on each side of the tooth two or three minutes before extraction.

	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
In 1-oz. bottles	1	6	per doz.	0	16	6
„ 2-oz. „	3	0	„	1	11	6
„ 6-oz. „	8	0	„	4	10	0

Antiseptikos is a cleansing and healing preparation composed of Thymol, Boric Acid, Wintergreen, Cinnamon, etc. It is useful as a cleansing dressing, and constitutes a capital mouth-wash or spray either at full strength or in diluted form.

	s.	d.
In 4-oz. bottles . . . . . per bot.	1	6

Aristol is a powder obtained by adding a solution of Iodine in Iodide of Potassium to an equal solution of Hydrate of Sodium containing Thymol; the proportion of Iodine is estimated at 45–80 per cent. It embraces a good deal of the virtues of Iodoform without its disagreeable odour. In gangrenous degeneration of the pulp, applied in the powdered form with a small brush, Aristol has been used with distinct advantage; while a 10 per cent. solution in sulphuric ether has proved efficacious in cleansing the pulp-chamber and canals previous to filling. Dr. Kirk has spoken very highly of Aristol in the treatment of Pyorrhœa Alveolaris. A 10 per cent. solution is rubbed upon a glass plate with either Oil of Cinnamon or Gaultheria and conveyed into each suppurating pocket and around the root at the base of each pocket on saturated threads of absorbent cotton (Gorgas). Combined with Oil of Cassia, Aristol forms a good sedative root dressing, but should only be used *where pericemental inflammation is absent*, as its antiseptic properties are not considered sufficiently powerful to subdue any putrefactive changes likely to arise.

	s.	d.
Aristol Powder, in small boxes . . . . . per box	1	9
„ in Oil of Cassia, in ½-oz. bottles . . . . . „ bot.	0	9

Arnoda is a preparation which combines the therapeutic values of Ichthyol, Eugenol, Formaldehyde, and other efficient germicides. In cases of pulpitis it reduces the inflammation and forms an antiseptic, non-conducting, and non-irritating capping over the pulp. It quickly reduces inflammation and pain in the dental pulp, and makes an excellent base for either amalgam or osteo fillings. It consists of a powder and liquid, which are mixed like a cement. As a sterile non-conductor Arnoda can be safely recommended.

	s.	d.
In boxes containing 1 powder and 1 liquid . . . . . per box	6	0
Separately : Powder or Liquid	3	0

Ash's Antiseptic Toilet Soap represents the highest standard of quality in the manufacture of toilet soaps. It is made from edible fat charged with a useful percentage of Formaline, and is just sufficiently perfumed to render it agreeable without being objectionable. An ideal soap for the Dental Surgery (*see* page 56).

	s.	*d.*
Per tablet	0	5
,, doz. tablets	4	6

Ash's Dentistol is a parting fluid for use in coating flasks, impressions, models, etc., to facilitate separation. It will be found invaluable in connection with Solbrig's Outfit for lubricating the hollowing-out cones, cavities in moulds, etc.

In bottles containing 100 grammes in concentrated form, to be diluted with water to the extent of four or five times its bulk.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per bot.	0	9

Ash's Transparent White Oil is the acme of lubricants. It is a refined oil, pure and non-corrosive—qualities which permit of its safe employment in the most delicate mechanism.

		s.	*d.*
In 2 oz bottles	per bot.	0	6
,, 6 oz ,,	,,	1	6

Ash's Paraffin Pellets, for coating Astral and other translucent cement fillings.—To retain the enamel-like surface of translucent cements they should be coated with paraffin, not with varnish like oxyphosphate and oxychloride cements. *To apply, warm a pellet, press it into position over the surface of the tooth which has been filled, where it can be ade as pliable as is necessary by the application of warm air from the syringe, and retained in position without inconvenience to the patient, who should be instructed not to disturb it for an hour or so.*

		s.	*d.*
In bottles	per bot.	1	0

Ash's Varnish.—A varnish which effectively protects a cement filling from moisture for a sufficient length of time to ensure the highest measure of success is an indispensable item in the equipment of the Dental Operator. It may be safely assumed that no small degree of failure in the existence of cement fillings is attributable to the action of saliva on the filling before it has had sufficient time to set thoroughly. Ash's Varnish forms a protective coat over the filling, and ensures complete dryness long enough for the cement to set and to present its resistant qualities to the action of the fluids of the mouth. It should be included in the contents of the drug cabinet of every practitioner.

		s.	*d.*
In bottles	per bot.	1	0

Aura-Percha is a non-irritant and non-conductive preparation in the form of granules—qualities which adapt it to the capping of pulps, and render it an excellent cavity lining prior to amalgam filling. The chief object of Aura-Percha, however, is to form an anchorage for a gold filling until the filling anchors itself. Its use removes the need of the retaining pit and anchor groove of the gold filling operation wherever these are used for starting purposes only. The office of these is to retain the earlier portions of the gold immovably as placed. After that their presence is often a menace to the life of the pulp because they carry the thermal conductivity of the gold that much nearer to the danger line. Aura-Percha combined with the first pellet of gold will attach it to the dentine so firmly that no subsequent necessary force of the plugger will dislodge it, thus simplifying a most common operation in dental practice.

In bottles, containing sufficient to anchor more than 500 fillings	*s.*	*d.*
per bot.	6	3

Azotine (Mr. Rowney's) is a fibrous material charged with certain medicaments for rapidly destroying the pulp and obtunding sensitive dentine. For the former purpose the Azotine is brought into direct contact with the pulp for six hours only. The pulp can then be removed, and after the cavity has been syringed with warm water it should be filled with Mastic. At the end of a few days the Mastic dressing may be removed and replaced by a filling of gold or amalgam. In cases of sensitive dentine three hours will suffice for its action and the filling may be completed at once.

		s.	*d.*
In bottles	per bot.	5	0

Baldock's Nerve-Destroying Paste or Devitalising Jelly is an arsenical preparation, the formula for which was first elaborated by Mr. Baldock in 1875—33 years ago—and introduced to the Dental Profession the following year, at the suggestion of S. L. Rymer, Esq., of Croydon, and W. H. May, Esq., of London. It is being constantly improved upon, and is, consequently, more extensively and successfully used by Dentists in all parts of the world than any other nerve-destroying preparation ever known, by reason of its intrinsic merit. Being ground by machinery for several hours, intimate admixture, perfect comminution, and absolute uniformity are thus unhesitatingly ensured. It is now prepared in the form of a soft inseparable Paste or Jelly, which renders it extremely easy of application, as it can be carried, without dropping, on the point of the finest broach.

		s.	*d.*
In glass-stoppered bottles	per bot.	5	0

Baldock's Antiseptic Tooth Dressing (new formula without Iodoform) is a nerve pain obtunder, germicide, and deodorant, of great power, but NOT DEVITALISING; has been successfully and extensively supplied since 1883—25 years. All its component parts being in perfect solution renders its application both easy and certain. The offensive smell caused by diseased and suppurating pulps is *instantly* arrested. The old original Iodoform formula can be had if desired.

		s.	*d.*
In glass-stoppered bottles	per bot.	4	0

Baldock's Universal Bactericide and Germicide is a syrupy, very penetrating liquid, which is efficient in action, pleasant to use, does its work quickly and well, and is NON-POISONOUS. Before filling, cavities should always be brushed over with this preparation. Introduced to the Profession in 1891—17 years ago.

		s.	*d.*
In glass-stoppered bottles	per bot.	4	0

Baldock's Permanent Cocaine Solution is a 2 per cent. safe, reliable, permanent Solution of Cocaine. The difficulty of keeping Cocaine in solution is well known. That prepared by Mr. Baldock, however, suffers no deterioration by time and retains its virtues for an indefinite period.

		s.	*d.*
In glass-stoppered bottles	per bot.	4	0
The same with addition of Adrenine (Hæmostatic) . . .	,,	5	0

Baldock's Compound Eucaine Solution is prepared from an authoritative formula in precisely the same manner as the above Solution of Cocaine. It is introduced for use by those practitioners who may hesitate to employ the Cocaine Solution.

		s.	*d.*
In glass-stoppered bottles	per bot.	4	0
The same with addition of Adrenine (Hæmostatic) . . .	,,	5	0

Barritt's Alboform is a scientific preparation which contains Ethylene Periodide ($C_2 I_4$), an odourless germicide of the highest value to Dental Practitioners. Alboform has numerous uses: the cure of chronic abscesses; the treatment of infected pulps; the treatment of septic roots; the permanent filling of septic roots before crowning, etc.; and the mummification of pulp tissue. It consists of powder and liquid which form a creamy emulsion when they are mixed together.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE, including Bone Spatula	per pkt.	5	0

Cajeput Oil is one of the aromatic oils now in dental use. Applied on cotton to the carious cavity of a tooth it forms a means of relief in odontalgia; also in neuralgic affections when not connected with inflammatory action (Gorgas). Being a solvent of gutta-percha it causes the points to adhere well to the inner walls of root-canals which are moistened with it previous to filling. It is non-irritating to soft tissues, and possesses some germicidal qualities, but not sufficient to warrant its employment where any septic condition is suspected.

		s.	*d.*
In 1-oz. bottles	per bot.	0	9

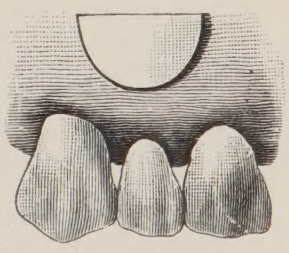
Camphenol is a combination of Camphor, Cresols, and Phenols, these latter ranking among the most effective germicides. In wound-dressing, deodorising, washing out abscesses, etc., Camphenol is a valuable adjunct. It is a rapid agent for allaying congestion of the membrane of the mouth or throat, and as a wash or injection in various dilutions will be found one of the best preparations that can be used; a well-diluted solution forms a purifying mouth-wash for daily use. Being harmless to mucous membrane it can be safely placed in the hands of the patient.

		s.	*d.*
In 2-oz. bottles	per bot.	0	6
,, 8-oz. ,, ...	,,	2	0

Capsicum Plasters (Ash's).—These plasters are specially prepared and put up in neat metal boxes, with directions inside the lid, for distribution among patients. Each box (see illustration) contains eight plasters. Only the best ingredients are employed in their composition; they can, therefore, be relied upon to fulfil the purpose of a counter-irritant in the most satisfactory manner.

	s.	*d.*
In cases containing 1 doz. boxes of 8 plasters . . . per case	2	6

Capsicum Plasters (Dr. J. Leon Williams') are among the most efficient plasters that have yet been introduced. Being compounded with a small quantity of opium and menthol they act upon the sensitive as well as the vaso-motor nerve filaments, subduing the pain of periosteal inflammation very rapidly with the minimum of discomfort. They have the highest counter-irritant action obtainable, the presence of a small percentage of opium and menthol allowing the use of a large proportion of mustard and capsicum.



	s.	*d.*
In boxes of 144 plasters, enclosed in envelopes containing 3 each . . per box	2	6

Capsicum Plasters (Stempel's Suction Cup) are a novel plaster made of soft rubber, cup-shaped. When the plaster is placed in position a light pressure of the finger expels the air, and the plaster adheres firmly, under the principle of suction. It is guaranteed not to leave the gum until it is actually removed.

		s.	*d.*
In boxes of 100	per box	4	0

Carbolic Acid Soloids (5 grains each).—The soloid form is a convenient way of keeping Phenol. One soloid dissolved in one ounce of distilled or boiled water yields approximately a 1 per cent. solution. Care should be taken that the solution is complete, and that no undissolved acid remains at the bottom of the vessel.

		s.	*d.*
In glass tubes of 24 soloids	per tube	0	8

Carbolised Resin.—This preparation of Resin and Carbolic has been in use for a considerable number of years, and once employed is hardly ever abandoned. In odontalgia and pulp exposure it affords almost instant relief, two or three applications in the case of the latter rarely failing to secure comfort. It is also a most reliable styptic; a plug charged with Carbolised Resin and packed into the cavity after extraction will arrest obstinate hæmorrhage.

		s.	*d.*
In small bottles	per bot.	1	0
„ ½-pint „	„	6	0
„ 1-pint „	„	12	0

Cavitine is an American preparation for lining cavities, and it is claimed to be unaffected by the fluids of the mouth, by moisture, or by chemical agents; also to be an effective insulator and preventive of pulp irritation arising from the conduction of heat by metallic fillings or from the action of zinc plastics.

		s.	*d.*
In bottles	per bot.	1	0

Chinosol is a basic coal-tar derivative, freely soluble in water, but insoluble in ether or alcohol (Ma Whinney). It is a chemical germicide, non-irritating, non-coagulant, and non-caustic, possessing the most destructive properties to pus germs. Its use is indicated in all septic conditions, and for the eradication of pus it is questionable if it has any rival. A 2 per cent. solution is advocated for washing out bad pus pockets, abscesses in antrum, and alveolus. In chronic violent abscesses and other violent suppurations a 10 per cent. solution is recommended. In strong solution it is apt to darken teeth somewhat, and as a steriliser of instruments it has a tendency to rust steel. Being extremely portable (a tube of Chinosol tablets can be carried in the waistcoat pocket), it can be given to the intelligent patient for home use where the use of a powerful germicide is indicated.

		s.	*d.*
Chinosol Tablets, 5-grain size, in boxes of 6 tubes, each tube containing 20 tablets	per box	3	6

Chloretone is a mild hypnotic of non-irritating and non-toxic qualities. It can be used as a sedative to induce sleep, having apparently a selective affinity for the central nervous system (Wilcox). On this account it may be useful in allaying the nervous reaction sometimes following prolonged operations upon the teeth; for which purpose it is put up in 3-grain sugar-coated tablets (dose 2 or 3 tablets). Possessing antiseptic and anæsthetic virtues it makes an excellent dressing in aqueous solution for lacerated wounds, burns, etc., being supplied in the form of powder for this object. Its more important dental uses are in connection with hyper-sensitive dentine, the removal of living pulps, and after-extraction pain. It appears to possess all the good qualities of Cocaine and Eucaine without any of the objectionable effects of either (Gorgas). In solution

(equal parts by weight of Ether and Chloretone) a useful obtundent is formed for preparing painful cavities for fillings, setting crowns, or bridge-work. The ethereal solution is also employed for the removal of living pulps.

		s.	d.
In bottles of 100 3-grain tablets	per bot.	3	6
Powder in 1-oz. vials	,, vial	4	6
,, ½-oz. ,,	,, ,,	2	5

Cimæbu—*See* page 18.

Cobalt mixed with Cocaine has been found to form a serviceable agent for pulp devitalisation (time, from 4 to 6 days). Its use is specially advised where Dr. Gysi's Trio Mummifying Paste is used as a precedent to the permanent filling (*see* page 37).

		s.	d.
In bottles	per bot.	2	6

Codrenine contains 2 per cent. of Cocaine Hydrochloride and about 1 in 15,000 of Adrenalin Chloride. Codrenine has been used with marked success for the painless extraction of teeth; 8 minims (0·5 c.c.) should be injected into the gum two minutes before operating.

		s.	d.
In boxes of ½ doz. 1–2 c.c. ampoules	per box	1	3
,, 1 ,, ,, ,,	,,	2	6
In bottles of 1 oz.	per bot.	2	6

Compressed Nasal Tablets are composed of Eucalyptol, Menthol, Thymol, Sodium Salicylate, etc., etc. One tablet dissolved in from 4 to 8 fluid ounces of water will form a satisfactory solution for irrigating the nasal and other passages. They are valuable in antrum disease, naso-pharyngeal trouble, and similar morbid states.

		s.	d.
In bottles of 100 tablets	per bot.	1	5

Copal-Ether Varnish (Fletcher's) is a preparation of long standing and repute for coating cement stoppings, and for all purposes where an ethereal solution of Varnish is needed.

		s.	d.
In small bottles	per bot.	1	0
,, ½-pint ,,	,,	6	0
,, 1-pint ,,	,,	12	0

Creosantis is a pure solution of saponified Cresols. It is a powerful disinfectant and germicide, *it does not rust steel*, and forms a good oral wash after dental operations. When a hypodermic injection is used it is claimed that it instantly relieves any after-extraction pain and reduces any subsequent swelling to a minimum. A solution of 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. will sterilise instruments. A solution of 1 per cent. in hot water is sufficient for use after extraction.

		s.	d.
In ½-pint bottles	per bot.	1	3
,, 1-pint ,,	,,	2	0

Dentalone is a saturated solution of **Chloretone** in a liquid composed of the Oil of Cloves, Gaultheria, and Cassia. Of pronounced anæsthetic properties, it has been satisfactorily used in the treatment of exposed pulps, etc.

		s.	d.
In 1-oz. bottles	per bot.	2	6

Dioxogen is a chemical compound which consists of two atoms of hydrogen and two atoms of oxygen. It is a colourless liquid similar in appearance to water, and is practically odourless. As an antiseptic, disinfectant, and deodoriser it has a wide range of usefulness. It arrests bleeding, destroys purulent matter, and dissolves sloughs and false membranes with which it is brought in contact, its activity depending upon the loosely combined atom of oxygen that it contains, which, when released from its combination, attacks and oxidises various forms of microbes and foul secretions, the process producing more or less effervescence. Dioxogen in dentistry can be safely used as a mouth-wash pure or diluted, or employed for the washing out of foul cavities, which it renders sterile. It has a good reputation for yielding efficient results.

		s.	*d.*
In 4-oz. bottles	per bot.	1	0
,, 16-oz. ,,	,,	3	0

Dunkin's Medicated Nerve-Canal Filling contains among its chief ingredients Thymol, Eucalyptus, and Boracic. It is a permanent canal filling, and when used in any tooth which has been faithfully prepared is guaranteed to maintain impervious and antiseptic conditions. It is easy to apply on account of its plastic nature and freedom from stickiness, while it retains its plasticity and pharmaceutical properties in the bottle even when kept for a considerable time.

		s.	*d.*
In bottles	per bot.	4	6

Eudrenine is a local anæsthetic and hæmostatic, its anæsthetic base being Beta Eucaine Hydrochloride, and its hæmostatic element Adrenalin Chloride. (8 to 17 minims—0·5 to 1 c.c.—must be injected into the gum ten minutes before extraction.)

		s.	*d.*
In 1-oz. bottles	per bot.	2	6
,, boxes of 1 doz. ½-c.c. ampoules	,, box	2	6

Euthymol is a liquid antiseptic, the chief ingredients of which are Eucalyptol and Thymol—two antiseptics now generally recognised as among the most useful, yet harmless, known to medicine. As a wash following extraction of the teeth and for all mouth disturbances Euthymol, in the hands of either Dentist or patient, is a most efficient agent.

		s.	*d.*
In 4-oz. bottles	per bot.	1	0
,, 8-oz. ,,	,,	1	10
,, 16-oz. ,,	,,	3	6
In boxes of compressed lozenges for dissolving in the mouth	per box	0	5

Euformol is a liquid preparation based upon the formula of Euthymol with the addition of 60 minims of Formaldehyde (40 per cent.), this latter being probably the most potent germicide that can be used. In weak solution (1 in 4) Euformol is valuable for treating chronic abscess and allied conditions. As a mouth-wash one part in ten of water will be found particularly effective and refreshing.

Same sizes and prices as Euthymol.

Filmogen (Schiff's) is an adhesive liquid consisting of Nitrated Cellulose in Acetone with a slight addition of oil. Filmogen was originally adopted as a protective vehicle for applying medicaments in skin diseases; it locks up the medicament and ensures the full value of its therapeutic action. In combination with one or other of the antiseptics in general use it makes an excellent root-filling and cavity lining. It has been very favourably commended for controlling oozing from the gingival membrane, for forming a durable film during the setting

of cement fillings, for painting gum margins before the insertion of crowns, for varnishing fillings, and for counteracting the effects of saliva during operations upon the teeth.

		s.	d.
In bottles containing 1 oz.	per bot.	1	6
,, ,, ,, 2 ozs.	,,	2	9
,, ,, ,, 1 oz. with 10 per cent. of Iodoform	,,	1	9

Formalin (Schering's).—The use of this powerful germicidal agent is now so general in dental surgery that it calls for little comment, but the fact may be emphasized that high-class laboratory productions are essential in preparations of this nature. Schering's preparation is a product of the German laboratories, and is one of the most efficient and best preparations of Formalin in the market.

		s.	d.
In 4-oz. bottles	per bot.	1	6

Fluid Red Gum is a ruby-coloured exudation from *Eucalyptus rostrata* and some other species imported from Australia. For all inflamed and relaxed surfaces of the mouth and throat where a powerful astringent is indicated, Fluid Red Gum can be advantageously employed.

		s.	d.
In 4-oz. bottles	per bot.	2	6
,, 8-oz. ,,	,,	4	8
,, 16-oz. ,,	,,	9	0
In boxes of compressed lozenges for dissolving in the mouth	per box	0	8

Formagen is a non-conducting preservative cement for immediate filling. The liquid is a preparation of Eugenol and Carbolic, impregnated with Formaldehyde gas. It can be placed directly upon exposed pulps and the permanent filling proceeded with. It can also be well employed for root-filling.

		s.	d.
In boxes of 1 powder and 1 liquid, small size	per box	6	0
,, 1 ,, 1 ,, large ,,	,,	10	0
Separately:			
Powder or Liquid, small bottle	per bot.	3	0
,, ,, large ,,	,,	5	0

Formyl-Geranium is a French preparation of Formal (80 grammes) and re-distilled Essence of Geranium (20 grammes). It is a powerful germicide, specially compounded for cleansing the pulp-chamber and root-canals of teeth after the pulp has been removed. Rapid diffusibility ensuring antisepsis is claimed for it; it acts not only upon the radicular walls of the canal, but also through the thickness of the tooth substance. Dressings of Formyl-Geranium are applied to the chamber and canals upon consecutive or alternate days (two or three dressings are generally sufficient) until the removed dressing retains no trace whatever of the offensive smell of decomposing matter, but presents the pure odour of the Geranium. The tooth is then ready for permanent filling.

		s.	d.
In bottles	per bot.	4	0

Glycerole of Thymol.—Thymol, which is prepared from the common Thyme herb, is valued for its antiseptic properties, and is claimed to be as efficient as carbolic acid, while free from its pungent smell. When combined with Glycerine it constitutes a valuable antiseptic dressing for suppurating pulps, ulcers, and wounds of the mouth. In the treatment of teeth after devitalisation of the pulp, in chronic inflammation of the pulp, and in alveolar abscess it is useful for checking the putrefactive process. In stomatitis and all abrasions of the mucous membrane it has been effectually used (Gorgas).

		s.	d.
In 1-oz. bottles	per bot.	1	0

Glyco-Thymoline is an alkaline, antiseptic, deodorising, non-irritating solution which exerts a powerful alterative influence upon the mucous membrane of the mouth. In all morbid states of the oral cavity it can be safely advised, while its daily use as a mouth-wash can be recommended owing to its cleansing and soothing properties. It has been highly spoken of as a remedy for that condition of soreness and irritation which is present in the mouth of some wearers of artificial dentures.

		s.	*d.*
In 6-oz. bottles with sprinkler top	per bot.	2	6

Gum Tragacanth (Powdered) has been intoduced into dentistry for the purpose of retaining dentures in the mouth. It is especially useful in the case of new dentures before they have made a bed for themselves, or, in other words, before they have adapted themselves to the natural structure of the mouth. A little of the powder sprinkled upon the fitting surface of a denture will prove a great help and comfort to the patient, and enable him unconsciously to overcome the difficulties which usually accompany the use of a new denture.

		s.	*d.*
In packets containing 4 ozs.	per pkt.	1	9
,, ,, ,, ...	,, lb.	6	6
In glass bottles with sprinkler tops, small size	per doz.	10	0
,, ,, ,, ,, large ,, ...	,,	16	0
Tragacanth Sprinkler (*see* page 42)	each	3	0

Hay's Kresol is a high-class antiseptic and disinfectant which *does not corrode steel or other dental instruments.* It is made from highly refined materials, is practically free from carbolic acid and from inert oils, contains no free alkali or resin, and does not stain linen. It contains 50 per cent. of active disinfectants, and is guaranteed to be of uniform strength. The manufacturers claim that "it is by far the cheapest and best preparation of its class in the market."

	s.	*d.*
Small bottle	0	7½
Large ,, ...	1	0
½-pint tin	0	9
1-pint ,, ...	1	3
½-gallon tin	3	6
1-gallon ,, ...	6	0

Hydrozone is a preparation of Hydrogen Peroxide in a concentrated form. Nascent oxygen near to the condition of Ozone is claimed to be its healing agent. Hydrozone has been used with good effect in dentistry in alveolar abscess and in all inflammatory and ulcerative conditions. It is applied in various strengths, ranging from its absolute form in severe cases of abscess to a saturated solution for the purpose of a mouth-wash. It is a specific for the treatment of pulpless teeth; indeed, it may be said to fulfil all the offices of Pyrozone, but it is questionable if it possesses the high degree of penetration of the 25 per cent. caustic solution of Pyrozone. In its application ordinary metal instruments should not be used. For nerve-canals a shred of cotton-wool saturated with the solution and carried in on a platinum-iridium broach should be employed, or in severe cases of alveolar abscess and fistulous openings it can be injected by means of a syringe equipped with a gold or platinum nozzle. Hydrozone is very volatile, and should be kept in a cool place away from the light.

		s.	*d.*
In bottles (about 4 ozs.)	per bot.	2	0
Platinum-Iridium Broaches, in packets of 3	,, pkt.	5	0
The Sub-Q Aseptic Glass Syringe with gold nozzle	each	6	6

Iodogen (Ash's) is a valuable preparation in the form of a cement filling. It is composed of those drugs, among which may be mentioned Formaldehyde and Eugenol, which have been found most efficacious in healing and preserving inflamed pulps and disinfecting the surrounding tissues. It is extremely soothing to pain, a non-conductor of heat, and therefore a reliable and valuable

help in permanent filling. When speed is necessary the permanent cement or amalgam can be inserted on the Iodogen base after allowing a few minutes for the Iodogen to set. In conjunction with Iodoform it also constitutes a reliable root-filling; while the liquid alone allays pain in the pulp almost instantly.

		s.	d.
In boxes containing 1 powder and 1 liquid, small size . .	per bot.	3	0
,, ,, 1 ,, 1 ,, large ,, . .	,,	5	0
Separately:			
Powder or Liquid, small size.	per bot.	1	6
,, ,, large ,, ...	,,	2	6

Jamaica Dogwood is prepared from the bark of the root of the tree *Piscidia erythrina*, and resembles opium in its physiological properties, which are much less intense than opium and without unpleasant after-effects (Gould). It is efficacious in trigeminal neuralgia and in odontalgia resulting from an irritated pulp, for which purposes a fluid drachm in cold water may be taken internally, and externally in the case of odontalgia introduced on a piece of cotton-wool into the carious tooth (Gorgas).

		s.	d.
In 4-oz. bottles	per bot.	3	3
,, 8-oz. ,, ...	,,	6	3
,, 16-oz. ,, ...	,,	12	0

Johnston's Ethereal Antiseptic Soap is a liquid soap for use in the surgery and laboratory.

		s.	d.
In 4-oz. bottles	per bot.	1	2
,, 8-oz. ,, ...	,,	2	2
,, 16-oz. ,, ...	,,	4	0

Kresol—*See* HAY'S KRESOL.

Li-Del-Co (Liq. Delphinine Co.) is a liquid compound which embraces the active principles of Stavesacre seeds (*Delphinium staphisagria*). It resembles aconite in its local action, in that it affects the terminations of the sensory nerves, causes tingling, followed by numbness, and lowers the sensibility of touch and temperature (Mitchell-Bruce). It has been beneficially employed in odontalgia and certain forms of neuralgia. Its powerful sedative qualities render it valuable in alleviating and removing pain arising from pulpitis, etc., and congested conditions of the gum are relieved by its use. About a teaspoonful held for the space of a few minutes around the affected tooth rarely fails to give relief after one or two applications. This preparation of Delphinine is harmless if swallowed.

		s.	d.
In 4-oz. bottles	per bot.	2	2
,, 8-oz. ,, ...	,,	4	3

Listerine is an American speciality, the principal constituents of which are said to be Boric Acid, Thymol, and Eucalyptol. It is therefore to be commended as a lotion or mouth-wash for its cleansing and healing properties.

		s.	d.
In 14-oz. bottles	per bot.	4	0

Lysol is a German speciality obtained by the saponification of Cresols, and containing the higher homologues of Phenol (Martindale). It is more destructive of fungal bacteria and less poisonous than phenol. A useful disinfectant and sterilising agent. It does not rust steel.

		s.	d.
In 1-kilo bottles	per bot.	3	0

Lysoform is a liquid Formaldehyde, Potash Soap, highly antiseptic, relatively non-poisonous, inodorous, deodorant, and cheap. It has the highest bactericidal action even in 2 to 5 per cent. solution, and is suitable for surgical operations and instrument disinfection. A 2 per cent. solution is sufficient for general purposes, and it is better freshly prepared (Martindale). It does not rust steel.

		s.	*d.*
In bottles containing about 16 ozs.	per bot.	2	6

Maglactis (Hydrate of Magnesia) is a valuable and reliable antacid and corrective. Taken internally it corrects acidity without causing evolution of gas, and can be given to young children in diluted form. It is useful for preventing and alleviating stomatitis when depending upon digestive trouble, and as a neutraliser of acid secretions in the mouth it forms an excellent mouth-wash for daily use.

		s.	*d.*
In 8-oz. bottles	per bot.	0	10
,, ,, ...	,, doz.	9	0

Milk of Magnesia (Phillips's).—This preparation of Magnesia Hydrate is now firmly established in favour as one of the most reliable mediums for neutralising the acid secretions of the mouth and stomach, and so mitigating the ravages of erosion and decay of the teeth. It is highly recommended by Dr. Kirk for counteracting the injurious action of acid secretions, especially in erosion cases. It is applied in the same way that lime-water is used for the purpose of bringing about an alkaline condition of the oral fluids by neutralising the excess of acids present. A teaspoonful of the preparation taken into the mouth and allowed to float round over the teeth coats them with a slight film of magnesium hydrate, which protects the tooth-surface from the acid action for a number of hours (Gorgas). It should be used three times daily, after meals, and for erosion, night and morning. For the benefit of the stomach a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful in an equal quantity of water, taken internally, will be found comforting and soothing.

		s.	*d.*
In bottles of 12 ozs.	per bot.	2	3

Mummaloid is a preparation for embalming the dental pulp. Among its constituents are Colophony, Methyl-propyl-phenol, and other agents of germicidal, styptic, hæmostatic, and detergent properties. It is claimed that it seals the tubuli in the canals and prevents infection by altering the tissues with which it comes in contact so that they become permanently mummified.

		s.	*d.*
In boxes	per box	6	0

Mummifying Paste (Sibley's) is a preparation for lining the pulp-chamber after devitalisation and removal of the pulp.

		s.	*d.*
In pots	per pot	1	6

Myrrh (Fluid Extract).—The value of Myrrh in dental practice is so well known that little need be said about it. As a palatable and excellent lotion for spongy gums Myrrh can always be fearlessly used.

		s.	*d.*
In 8-oz. bottles.	per bot.	5	0
,, 16-oz. ,, ...	,,	9	6

Nerve Devitalising Fibre is a fine fibrous material charged with Arsenic, Creasote, Tannin, and Opium. It is a handy medium for devitalising the pulp and painlessly removing it.

		s.	*d.*
In small glass jars	per jar	2	1

Nervocidin (Dr. Dalma's) is a Muriatic Acid Alkaloid, free from Arsenic, for anæsthetising the pulp and obtunding sensitive dentine. It neither acts as an irritant nor as a caustic, and, if placed for some time in the cavity, does not cause periodontitis or inter-alveolar necrosis. It does not kill the pulp, but only temporarily paralyses it without disturbing its subsequent functions. It can be employed for the removal of the pulp when it is exposed, often after from two to three hours; or with very sensitive patients, if there is still a layer of dentine over the pulp, it can be used for obtunding the dentine to admit of the pulp being exposed, and can then be applied again for its extirpation. In the treatment of sensitive dentine it is of marked value, and can be usefully employed for allaying toothache, if for any reason other treatment cannot be adopted at the moment. When used for this purpose it will often give relief for many weeks. It should be sealed in position with any temporary filling material **except gutta-percha,** which should never be used. **In gangrenous pulpitis it must not be employed.**

		s.	*d.*
In bottles	per bot.	10	0

Neurocaine is a preparation of pure Cocaine Hydrochlorate in the form of "Billets" about one-twentieth of an inch in thickness and one-eighth of an inch long, the weight of each "Billet" being about one-twelfth of a grain. In all cases where one is desirous of using Cocaine, Neurocaine offers itself as a handy agent. It is asserted that it dissolves more quickly than Cocaine, and that the shape of the "Billets" renders them peculiarly suitable for marginal and all classes of cavities, and especially for introduction directly into the pulp. It is an efficient obtundent in sensitive dentine, for crown and bridge settings, and a help in applying rubber-dam in deep-seated marginal cavities, sparing the patient the discomfort of the application of the clamp. In immediate devitalisation and extirpation of the pulp it has been beneficially employed; while a "Billet" of Neurocaine dissolved in from eight to ten drops of water is averred to produce a fresh, ideal hypodermic solution which ensures painless extraction.

		s.	*d.*
In glass tubes	per tube	4	0

Novocaine is a derivative of the new class of Amino-alcohols, and in conjunction with Suprarenin Borate has been extensively used as a local anæsthetic for hypodermic injection. It is claimed to be non-irritant and at least six times less toxic than cocaine, and in normal doses neither affects the circulation nor respiration, while cardiac activity is also unimpaired. For dental purposes it is put up in tablets and ampoules, each of which contains 0·02 gramme Novocaine, 0·000015 gramme Suprarenin Borate, 0·009 gramme Sodium Chloride. The reports of it are good.

			s.	*d.*
In tubes containing	20 tablets	per tube	1	6
,, boxes ,,	10 ampoules	,, box	3	4
,, bottles ,,	1 oz.	,, bot.	2	6
,, ,, ,,	2 ozs.	,, ,,	4	6

Oxpara consists of a liquid, and a powder the essential constituents of which are Formaldehyde, Thymol, Alum, and Creasote. When mixed, a creamy paste is formed which can be easily forced to the apex of the root. Insoluble and continuously active, it is asserted to be a positive and permanent cure for all forms of abscessed or putrescent teeth in from one to three treatments, and promptly checks the most stubborn cases. Oxpara can be softened at any time by the application of the liquid and easily removed. Reports of it are exceedingly good.

		s.	*d.*
In boxes containing 1 powder and 1 liquid	per box	6	0
Powder or liquid, separately	,, bot.	3	0

Pulpinoform is a non-conducting Formaline Cement for painless pulp treatment, lining cavities, and for filling the root-canals of dead teeth. It consists of a powder and two liquids, one of the latter being for pulp treatment, the other—a

stronger solution—for the treatment of dead teeth. When the cement is placed in position and the cavity is filled the Formaldehyde gradually escapes and permeates the entire tooth and pulp structure. Occasionally slight sensitiveness supervenes a few days after the use of Pulpinoform, which generally passes away without requiring treatment, or by the application to each side of the gum of a little Iodine. Teeth affected with periostitis should not be treated with Pulpinoform.

		s.	*d.*
In boxes containing 1 powder and 2 liquids	per box	6	0
Powder or either liquid, separately	,, bot.	2	0

Pyrozone is a non-toxic solution having the same formula as Hydrogen Peroxide. Two solutions of Pyrozone are prominent in dentistry—an aqueous solution of 3 per cent., and a caustic ethereal solution of 25 per cent. The 3 per cent. aqueous solution can be used wherever carbolic or any other disinfectant is indicated. It is a powerful antiseptic which destroys all forms of pathogenic or saprophytic bacteria; it decomposes pus with great rapidity, causing instant effervescence. Applied on absorbent cotton with a **wooden** probe, it removes all forms of green stain from the teeth and whitens enamel which has become discoloured from decay. It relieves the sensitive dentine which is frequently exposed near the margin of the gums, and is a stimulating and healing agent in cases of pyorrhœa. The **3 per cent.** aqueous solution is also recommended as an influencing factor in the condition of children's mouths where, from malnutrition during gestation and the sundry eczemas of childhood, the teeth become pitted and the enamel impaired, by which cavities are exposed to the destructive action of caries (Atkinson). It both bleaches teeth in this condition and retards the progress of destruction.

The **25 per cent.** solution is used in cases where a caustic is needed, such as ulcers, syphilitic patches, pus-generating surfaces, etc. It is also an efficient means of bleaching a discoloured tooth; it attacks the hydrogen in the colour compound in the tubuli, and when this is given off only water remains (Gorgas). It can be sprayed into the pulp-chamber, canal, or crown cavity by means of a glass syringe with gold nozzle, or applied on cotton or bibulous paper by means of a platinum-iridium broach; ordinary metallic instruments should not be used. The rubber-dam should be applied and the apical foramen of the root sealed. It is desirable to avoid as far as possible contact with the caustic solution and the gum. Gorgas advises painting the exposed parts with glycerine prior to its use upon the teeth, and adds that in the deep pockets of pyorrhœa a piece of cotton saturated with the 25 per cent. solution will in most cases terminate suppuration. The caustic solution of Pyrozone is put up in sealed glass tubes, which, on account of the volatile nature of their contents, require very careful handling. Before opening, the tube should be immersed in cold water for several minutes, and the end then cut off with a sharp file, care being taken that particles of glass do not enter the eye by sudden explosion.

		s.	*d.*
Pyrozone 3 per cent. Solution, in bottles	per bot.	2	1
,, 25 ,, ,, in sealed glass tubes . .	,, tube	3	2
Platinum-Iridium Broaches, in packets of 3	,, pkt.	5	0
Sub-Q Aseptic Glass Syringe with gold nozzle	each	6	6

Renaglandin Compressed Cotton is a specially prepared cotton-wool impregnated with suprarenal extract. It is invaluable for plugging bleeding sockets and for dressing bleeding wounds. The dry active principles of the agent being in the actual tissues of the cotton are kept in permanent contact with the blood-vessels, and so produce constriction and arrest hæmorrhage.

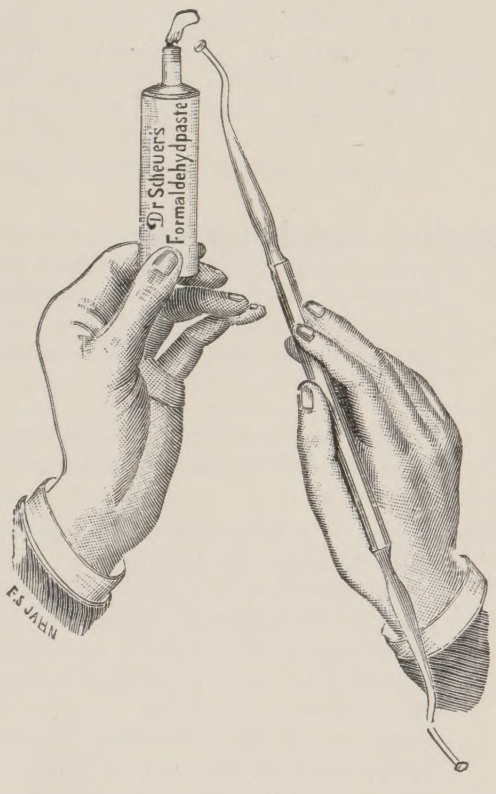
		s.	*d.*
In 2-oz. packets	per packet	1	6
,, 4-oz. ,, ...	,,	2	6

Robinson's Remedy (obtundent, escharotic, anodyne).—This well-known preparation (formula by Dr. Jeremiah Robinson) is an excellent obtunder for sensitive dentine; will usually ensure a painless operation, but will not injure the hard tissues. In case of pulp exposure its application may at first be slightly painful, but an eschar forms so quickly and strongly that capping with any of the plastics may be at once proceeded with. It is almost a specific in the treatment of hyper-sensitive dentine. It also acts speedily and effectively in the treatment of pyorrhœa.

		s.	*d.*
In bottles	per bot.	2	1

Scheuer's Preparations must be numbered among those which have achieved the best possible results. They are put up in collapsible tubes, each tube providing for from 300 to 500 applications.

Dr. Scheuer's Formaldehyde Paste is very useful in cases of considerably advanced caries for conserving an exposed pulp or a pulp only slightly covered with dentine. In using it, it should be worked from the top edge of a cavity to the centre and covered with a pledget of cotton-wool. An easy method of conveying it to the cavity is to squeeze just sufficient from the tube (see illustration) to be held on the flat end of, say, a No. 2 Ladmore's plastic instrument, with which it can be readily condensed. Plastic fillings can be made upon Formaldehyde Paste at the same sitting, but it is advisable when a gold filling is to be introduced to allow the paste a day to harden, and to protect it meanwhile with cotton-wool or a layer of cement. When the cement is hard the gold may be built up on it.



		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per tube	5	0

Dr. Scheuer's Devitalising Paste contains 90 per cent. of Arsenious Acid saturated with Eugenol and Carbolic. Being a rapid devitaliser the pulp can be removed in from 24 to 48 hours without pain. To apply, take a small portion, about the size of the head of a pin, lay it on the pulp, cover with cotton-wool slightly moistened with carbolic acid, and seal in place with Fletcher's Artificial Dentine or other suitable dressing.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per tube	3	0

Dr. Scheuer's Iodoform Root-Filling is a plastic artificial dentine containing 20 per cent. of deodorised Iodoform mixed to a stiff paste with Oil of Cloves and Carbolic. It has no objectionable odour. It is an excellent agent for securing and maintaining a sanitary condition of the canal. To introduce: After the canal has been swabbed with Eugenol or Oil of Cinnamon, fix a cone of iodoform paste on the flat end of a Ladmore's No. 2 or similar plastic instrument and gently insert it into the canal.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per tube	5	0

In using collapsible tubes care should always be taken to squeeze from the lower end to avoid wasting the contents.

Siccaform Cement (Black's) is a specific in the treatment of abscessed and putrescent teeth, and a safe and certain mummifying agent for the dental pulp. It consists of a powder and a liquid which embody Thymol, Formaldehyde, Creasote, and Alum. It can be safely used for the treatment of blind and fistulous abscesses, and for the permanent filling of the root-canals, in which latter case it permeates the whole of the canal and renders it definitely and permanently aseptic. As a mummifying agent in newly devitalised teeth by whatever process, it renders unnecessary the tedious operation of cleaning out and filling root-canals.

		s.	*d.*
In boxes containing one bottle powder and one bottle liquid	per box	4	6

Sinacine Plasters (Johnson & Johnson's).—Sinacine Plasters would appear to be compounded upon a base of Sinapis, the accelerative counter-irritant properties of which are widely known. The plasters act upon the *moist* gum. They are not meant to be adhesive, but are easily held in place upon the gum by a pledget of cotton and the natural pressure of the cheek. In inflammation and deep-seated congestion they give remarkable and speedy relief.

		s.	*d.*
In boxes containing 100 in small envelopes of 4 plasters each	per box	2	0

Sodium and Potassium is a preparation for cleansing pulp-canals. Inserted on a fine broach and pumped as far as possible into the root-canals, it acts on the fluids of the tooth by saponifying all fats and tissue, which can be afterwards syringed out with water, the canal being thus left perfectly clean. The canal can then be dried in the usual manner and filled at once without further treatment.

		s.	*d.*
In boxes containing 6 sealed glass tubes, the contents of which can be used again after opening	per box	4	2

Stovaine is a local anæsthetic derived from the tertiary Amino-alcohols; it is pure Chlorhydrate of Amyleine. Its distinguishing features are efficacy and freedom from toxicity; it contains no cocaine. Stovaine has been used with considerable success in America, upon the Continent, and also in the United Kingdom for both major and minor operations, spinal injections of the same having been followed by such profound anæsthesia as to permit of the performance of several operations in the field of general surgery. Writing in 1905, Professor Tuffier, Surgeon of the Hospital Beaujon, says*: "I have performed up to now 80 operations by the aid of Stovaine, implicating the perineum, the rectum, the lower extremities, the scrotum, the testicle, the bladder, the uterus, and the appendix. During the operation one observes not the least disagreeable phenomena. The patient preserves the normal colour, manifests no fear, does not perspire or give proof of any sensation of vertigo or nausea. The pulse remains regular, full and vigorous, and respiration is not altered; in fact, myself and my assistant are surprised at the perfect innocuity of the method." Dr. Sauvez, Professor of the Dental School of Paris, has also largely employed this preparation with great success in dental surgery.

Stovaine in the hands of the dental surgeon is a ready, safe, and efficient agent for the painless extraction of teeth, and for obtunding sensitive cavities, etc. It is prepared in three forms for dental use—*see* pages 16 and 17.

Tanofen (Barritt's) is a powerful antiseptic cement for lining sensitive cavities, etc. The powder consists of an inert Tannate with resublimed Zinc Oxide, and the liquid of a solution of Balsam in essential oils. Tanofen is mixed like an ordinary cement, sets quickly, and forms a good base for plastic fillings. When thinly mixed it is claimed to coagulate the dentinal fibrils and to seal the

* *Wiener Klinisch-therapeutische Wochenschrift*, No. 15, 1905.

tubuli; it penetrates soft dentine, and forms a hard antiseptic covering to the pulp-chamber. The liquid alone gives immediate relief in pulpitis provoked by caries, and being rich in essential oils makes a perfect dressing for dead teeth.

	s.	*d.*
In boxes containing 1 powder and 1 liquid	2	6

Trikresol-Formalin, as its name indicates, is a combination of these two powerful purifying agents. The former belongs to the Cresol group, embracing ortho-cresol, meta-cresol, and para-cresol. It is said to be less escharotic than Carbolic Acid, though more effective. The combination of these two agents has been introduced, after considerable experimentation and use, by Dr. J. P. Buckley, for the purpose of converting the poisonous and gas-forming substances attending gangrene of the pulp into a non-poisonous condition. The preparation of the formula is entrusted to Dr. Rawitzer, of Berlin. Dr. Buckley's successes with Trikresol-Formalin in the treatment of gangrenous pulps, both simple, and complicated with fistula, in trouble subsequent to root treatment, and in pulp amputation and nerve extraction, have been confirmed by Escher, Lartschneider, and Schreier. The preparation, which consists of a solution and paste, is now brought before the Profession as an efficient remedy in the circumstances mentioned which is worthy of trial. (*See* next page.)

Trio Mummifying Paste (Dr. Gysi's) is a highly commendable preparation for mummifying the remaining portion of the pulp after the removal of the part located in the pulp-chamber. Its use is advised with Cobalt and Cocaine (*see* page 27), as pulps devitalised with Cobalt and Cocaine readily lend themselves to the mummifying process. The cavity is carefully cleared up to the canal entrance, a little Trio Mummifying Paste is mixed with some fibres of cotton, silk, or asbestos, and carried with the spatula into the pulp-chamber; a capping of cement—preferably chloride of zinc—should be added previous to the filling of gold or amalgam. The value of this Mummifying Paste lies in the great saving of time to the Operator, as in the large majority of cases it obviates any treatment of the roots after destruction of the pulp, the paste embalming or mummifying the remaining portion of the devitalised pulp located below the pulp-chamber and keeping the whole aseptic. Where it is found necessary, however, to clear the roots, they can afterwards be filled with the Mummifying Paste introduced into the root-canal by means of cotton, silk, or asbestos fibre wound round a probe. Absolute rule for Mummifying Paste: *It must not be brought in contact with living tissue.*

		s.	*d.*
In glass jars	per jar	8	0

Vapocaine is an ethereal solution of Cocaine Hydrochlorate (15 per cent.). A pledget of absorbent cotton saturated with Vapocaine yields great obtunding powers in hyper-sensitive dentine and similar conditions. It is claimed that the presence of ether allows the Cocaine salt to be deposited in minute sub-division throughout the tubuli, thus affording the maximum of anæsthesia with the minimum of pain.

		s.	*d.*
In small bottles	per bot.	2	1

Witch Hazel (Concentrated) is the active principle of the bark and leaves of *Hamamalis Virginiana.* It is a fluid preparation, possesses powerful astringent properties, and is useful in checking hæmorrhages and excessive mucous discharges, and in all diseased and relaxed conditions of the blood-vessels; also in contusions and abrasions, where it rapidly reduces soreness, or wherever effusion of blood exists or is threatened.

		s.	*d.*
In 8-oz. bottles	per bot.	0	10
,, 16-oz. ,, ...	,,	1	5

TRIKRESOL-FORMALIN SOLUTION AND PASTE.

(Dr. J. P. BUCKLEY'S Formula.)

Prepared by Dr. RAWITZER, of Berlin.

For the Treatment of Gangrene of the Dental Pulp, and for Permanently Filling Root-Canals which have been previously Treated and prepared for Filling.—*See previous page.*

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

1.—**In Teeth with Gangrenous Pulps,** open up the cavity and clear out the canal or canals. Soak one or more cotton pellets in the Trikresol-Formalin Solution, insert in the canal or canals, and securely seal the cavity with Fletcher's Artificial Dentine to make it perfectly air-tight.

After one or two days remove the cotton pellets, wash out the canal or canals and cavity with a 3 per cent. solution of Carbolic Acid, and then thoroughly clean and dry out.

Now flow a drop of the Trikresol-Formalin Solution in the Canal, or in each canal if more than one, fill the canal or canals with Trikresol-Formalin Paste, and proceed with and complete the permanent filling.

2.—**Trouble subsequent to Root Treatment.** When inflammation with swelling and pain develops in teeth, the roots of which have been long previously treated, and trephining has to be resorted to, they should be left open under Trikresol-Formalin Dressings for a few days; the treatment described above, under No. 1, can then be completed in two sittings.

3.—**Pulp Amputation and Nerve Extraction.** In cases of pulp amputation and nerve extraction insert in the canal a cotton pellet soaked in Trikresol-Formalin Solution, seal air-tight with Fletcher's Artificial Dentine, leave for a few days, then remove, flow a drop of Trikresol-Formalin Solution in the canal, fill it up with Trikresol-Formalin Paste, and insert the permanent filling upon it.

4.—**Gangrenous Pulp with Fistula.** Should a gangrenous pulp be accompanied with a fistula, Dr. Buckley opens the fistula, drains off the pus, inserts cotton pellets soaked in Trikresol-Formalin Solution, and seals perfectly air-tight with Fletcher's Artificial Dentine. If necessary the treatment is repeated several times. The final stages of the work are carried out as described above under No. 1.

The most successful results are obtained when the above directions are faithfully followed.

Price per packet, which contains One Bottle of Liquid and One Tube of Paste . . . . . s. 4 d. 0

OTHER PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPERATING ROOM.

(MOSTLY IN GLASS-STOPPERED BOTTLES.)

		s.	d.
Absolute Alcohol, for cleansing and drying cavities and root-canals	2-oz. bot.	1	6
Aconite, Tincture of.—A powerful sedative and pain obtundent	1-oz. ,,	0	6
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	2-oz. ,,	1	0
Arsenic Powders, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain each, for nerve-devitalisation	per doz.	0	9
Arsenious Paste, for nerve-devitalisation	,, bot.	2	0
Asbestos Fibre, for pulp capping, finest Italian	,, oz.	0	5
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, lb.	5	6
Carbolic Acid (Calvert's), best quality; possesses styptic, antiseptic, obtundent, and stimulating properties. It is one of the most useful preparations at the command of the Dentist	1-oz. bot.	1	3
Caustic Points, in Walnut holders	each	0	6
,, **Holders,** in Silver	,,	7	0
,, (Nitrate of Silver), in sticks to fit holders	per stick	1	2
Chlorate of Potash Tabloids, with directions for use, large boxes	per doz.	9	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small ,,	,,	5	0
Chloride of Zinc, for obtunding sensitive dentine	1-oz. bot.	0	8
Chloroform, Pure, for annulling pain during the extraction of teeth when locally applied, for drying the gums, making solutions, etc.	1-oz. bot.	1	0
Cloves, Oil of, for obtunding sensitive dentine, dressing root-canals, etc.	1-oz. bot.	0	10
Cocaine-Lanolin, for obtunding sensitive dentine	2-drm. ,,	3	0
Collodion, for use in preparing styptics, coating models, etc., in 4-oz. bottles	per bot.	2	0
Copper, Powdered Sulphate of, for treatment of pyorrhœa alveolaris	2-oz. bot.	0	8
Creasote, best quality.—A useful antiseptic, pain obtundent, etc.	1-oz. ,,	1	3
Creasote and Arsenic Paste (S. S. White's), for nerve-devitalisation	per bot.	2	0
Davis's Eucathymen.—A specific for toothache and neuralgia, with directions for use	small ,,	2	6
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	med. ,,	5	0
,, ,, ,, ,, for Hospital use	large ,,	11	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	ex. large ,,	21	0
Ethylate of Sodium, for removing nævi and other vascular growths. With directions for use. Introduced by Sir B. W. Richardson	$\frac{1}{2}$-oz. bot.	2	6
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1-oz. ,,	4	0
Eucalyptus Oil.—An antiseptic and pain obtundent	,, ,,	0	7
Eugenol.—A powerful agent for obtunding sensitive dentine while excavating cavities	$\frac{1}{2}$-oz. bot.	1	9
Iodine Liniment, for allaying pain and inflammation	1-oz. ,,	1	3
,, **Tincture of,** ,, ,,	,, ,,	0	10
,, ,, ,, ,,	2-oz. ,,	1	3
,, **and Aconite** (Dr. Fleming's), double strength in equal parts, for allaying pain	3-oz. bot.	2	0
Iodoform, for root dressing; can be dissolved in any essential oil	1-oz. ,,	2	3

OPERATING ROOM PREPARATIONS—*continued.*

			s.	d.
Iron, Perchloride of.—A valuable styptic and astringent	1-oz. bot.		0	8
Mastic Cement, thick, for dressings and temporary fillings	per	,,	0	6
,, ,, thin, for fixing tube teeth, etc.	,,	,,	0	9
Mercury (Ash's) for Amalgams, electrically purified	per 1-oz.	,,	1	6
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 2-oz.	,,	2	9
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 3-oz.	,,	4	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ½-lb.	,,	9	6
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 1-lb.	,,	18	6
,, ,, ,, chemically purified	,, 1-oz.	,,	0	8
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 3-oz.	,,	1	8
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ½-lb.	,,	4	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 1-lb.	,,	7	6
,, **(Davis's),** electrically purified	,, 1-oz.	,,	2	0
,, ,, ,,	,, 2-oz.	,,	3	10
,, **(Fletcher's)** ,,	per	,,	2	0
,, ,, chemically purified	,,	,,	1	0
,, common, for Vulcanizers, etc.	,, lb.		5	0
Morphia, Acetate of, for pulp treatment and as a pain obtundent in conjunction with Oil of Cloves	⅛-oz. bot.		1	6
Opium, Tincture of, for allaying inflammation	1-oz.	,,	0	8
,, ,, ,, ,,	2-oz.	,,	1	0
Peppermint, Oil of, for perfuming Tooth Powder, etc.	1-oz.	,,	3	6
Peroxide of Hydrogen.—A powerful antiseptic and germicide, used for the treatment of pus-making surfaces	2-oz. bot.		0	6
Phenate of Soda—has the same qualities as Phenol Sodique	4-oz.	,,	1	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	10-oz.	,,	1	9
Phenol Sodique.—Useful as a mouth-wash, pain obtundent, styptic, detergent, antiseptic, disinfectant, and stimulant	8-oz. bot.		1	4
,, ,, ,, ,,	per doz.		14	0
Potassa cum Calce, in sticks.—A powerful caustic, for the formation of sloughs, for touching ulcers, etc.	per bot.		0	9
Sandarac Varnish, for temporary stoppings, and for coating plaster models	per bot.		0	10
Sanitas Oil, for treatment of pulp and alveolar abscess	4-oz.	,,	1	0
Styptic Colloid, for arresting hæmorrhage	per	,,	2	6
Sulphur Cement, in powder, for fixing tube teeth, etc.	,,	,,	0	6
Tannin, for reducing inflammation and arresting hæmorrhage	1-oz.	,,	1	0
Trichloracetic Acid, escharotic, for removing surplus gum, etc.	per	,,	2	6
Vaseline.—An emollient; useful also as a base for pastes and ointments of various kinds	per bot.		1	0
Williams' Germicide.—A preparation of Gum, Sandarac, Chloroform, Carbolic Acid, Tannin, Hydrochlorate of Morphia, and Oil of Cloves; invaluable for capping exposed pulps and for lining the bottoms of cavities; with Asbestos paper and directions for use	per bot.		1	9

Other preparations obtained to order.

OPERATING-ROOM PREPARATIONS—*continued.*

COUNTER-IRRITANT PLASTERS FOR APPLYING TO THE GUM.

		s.	d.
Capsicum Plasters (Ash's)—*see* page 25	per doz. boxes	2	6
Empty Boxes, labelled "Dental Plasters"	per gross	9	0
Capsicum Plasters (Darby's), in boxes of 80 plasters, with a number of small envelopes and directions for use	per box	2	1
Capsicum Plasters (S. S. White's), in boxes of 144 plasters enclosed in 48 envelopes of 3 each, with directions for use	per box	2	1
Capsicum Plasters (Johnson & Johnson's), in boxes of 100 enclosed in 25 envelopes, with directions for use	per box	2	0
Capsicum Plasters (Stempel's), in boxes of 100 plasters—*see* page 26	per box	4	0
Compound Capsicum Plasters (Dr. J. Leon Williams' formula)—*see* page 25	per box	2	6
Sinacine Plasters (Johnson & Johnson's)—*see* page 36, in boxes of 100 enclosed in 25 envelopes, with directions for use	per box	2	0

ACIDS FOR THE LABORATORY.

Muriatic or Hydrochloric, in 2-lb. bottles	per bot.	1	0
Nitric, in 2-lb. bottles	,,	1	6
Sulphuric, ,, ,,	,,	1	0

(Sixpence each is allowed for returned empty bottles.)

N.B.—We do not export these Acids.

NOTE.—We sometimes hear an opinion expressed that the quality of all drugs is the same. This is clearly an error. The quality of drugs varies like that of other commercial products, and the full therapeutic action of any agent cannot be obtained unless a standardised drug is employed. All drugs supplied by us are guaranteed to be of the purest and finest quality obtainable.

NOTES ON MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACOLOGY, AND THERAPEUTICS FOR DENTAL STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS.

Text-Book at the Royal Dental Hospital of London.

BY DOUGLAS GABELL, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.,
Assistant Dental Surgeon, Royal Dental Hospital;
AND
HAROLD AUSTEN, M.D., B.S. Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.,
Assistant Dental Surgeon, St. Bartholomew's and Royal Dental Hospital, and Lecturer on Materia Medica to the London School of Dental Surgery.

Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 229 pages and Index. Small 8vo., cloth.

The text deals in a lucid manner with the various agents employed in dental medication. These are set out under prominent headings, the method of arrangement commending itself admirably to the reader's memory. The subjects dealt with include Caustics, Astringents, Local Irritants, Mummifying Agents, Styptics and Hæmostatics, Antiseptics, Disinfectants, Deodorants, Antacids, Local Anæsthetics, Obtundents, Anodynes, Sialagogues, Anti-Sialagogues, Demulcents, Colouring, Perfuming and Flavouring Agents, Bleaching Agents, Purgatives, Tonics, Stimulants, Specifics, Analgesics, Sedatives, General Anæsthetics, etc., etc.

	s.	d.
PRICE net	7	6

IODINE APPLIER.

(Dr. W. MITCHELL'S.)

5½ inches long.

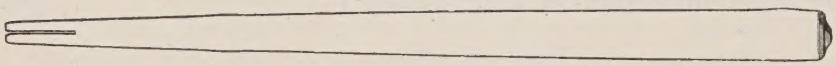
Made of Nickel wire, in Ebony Handle.

Dr. MITCHELL says:—"The instrument is employed by simply winding a piece of cotton-wool round the square end of the wire; this constitutes the vehicle for the medicament."

	s.	*d.*
PRICE	1	0

IODINE DRESSER.

(Introduced by Mr. J. DENNANT, of Brighton.)



Mr. DENNANT says:—"It is used with cotton-wool twisted in the slot, instead of a pencil brush. A brush is easily bent, and the lips stained, when patients apply the medicament to their gums. My patients appreciate its utility. Most Operators would, I fancy, prefer to use this or some such contrivance, instead of staining their instruments. It will be obvious that only a small quantity of wool is necessary. Patients should be told to dip the holder in water after use and dislodge the wool."

		s.	*d.*
Made of Black Vulcanite	per doz.	3	0

TRAGACANTH SPRINKLER.

(Suggested by Mr. J. ACKERY.)

With gauze top, bayonet joint, and air-tight cover.

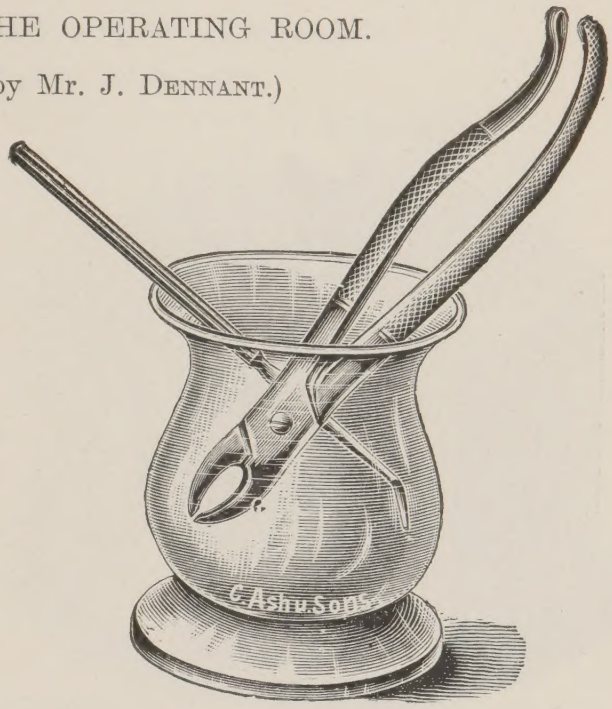
This little holder is most convenient for keeping the Tragacanth Powder ready for use. It is so handy that the act of sprinkling the plate with a thick layer of the powder before putting it into the mouth, as recommended above, only occupies a few moments.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE, Nickel-plated	3	0

STERILISING VASE,

FOR USE IN THE OPERATING ROOM.

(Suggested by Mr. J. DENNANT.)



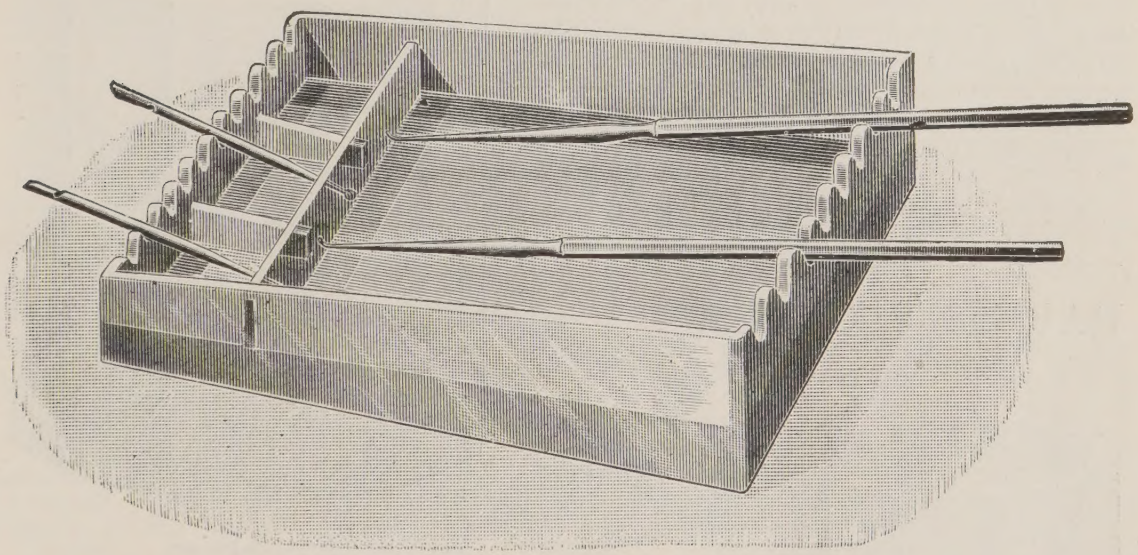
4 inches high.

Made of thick glass, base $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, to prevent its being readily upset.

	s.	*d.*
In clear glass	1	3
In claret-coloured glass .	1	9

STERILISING DISH.

(Dr. CHAPALAY'S.)



Dr. Chapalay's Dish enables the Operator to keep instruments and engine burs in an antiseptic solution (for example, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Lysoform).

Its employment serves to assure the patient, when he sees with his own eyes, that only thoroughly clean instruments are used, and also saves the practitioner from the troublesome consequences of septic lesions.

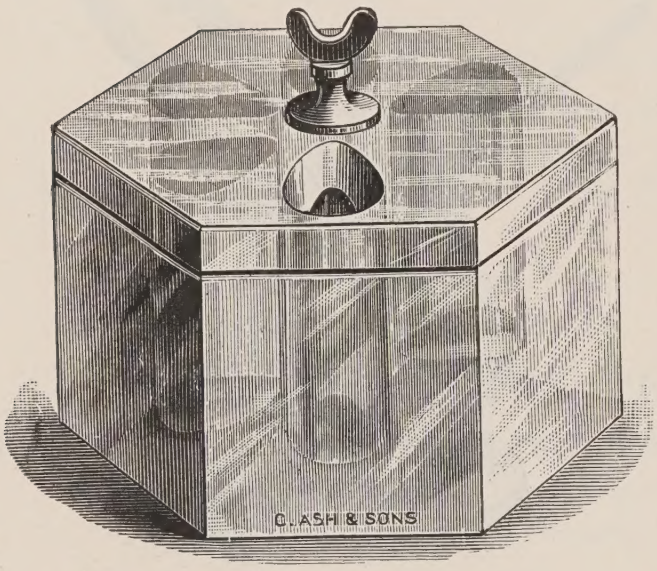
	s.	*d.*
In clear glass	3	0

GLASS MEDICAMENT HOLDER.

(Suggested by Dr. F. J. LANKESTER, of Leicester.)

(*Registered. Reg. No.* 334,143.)

FIG. 1.



Two-thirds size.

There are five pear-shaped wells in this convenient little Holder, any one of which can be exposed at will by simply revolving the lid and fixing it in position with the winged nut on top. All the wells are covered and kept practically dust-proof when the hole in the lid is set over the space where there is no well.

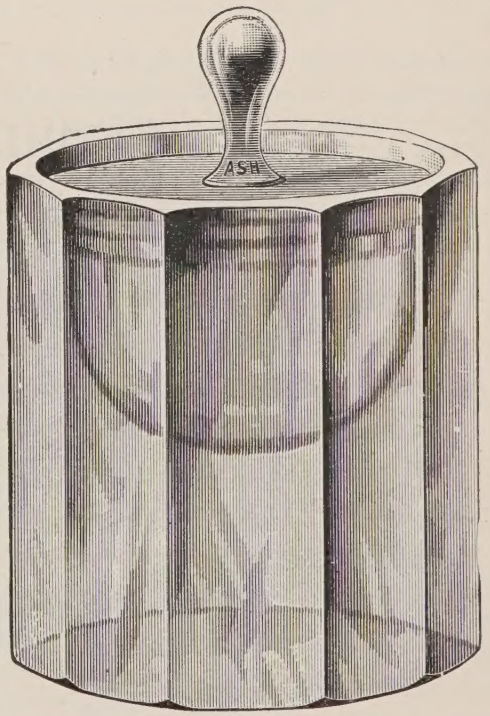
	s.	*d.*
PRICE . . .	3	3

Sos's Medicament Glass (Fig. 2) is useful for keeping powders and pastes, such as pumice, aristol, vaseline, etc., in a clean and handy manner, ready for immediate use. It is handsomely cut, and is provided with a circular glass lid fitted with a nickel-plated metal knob, which allows of the rapid removal and replacement of the lid without soiling the Operator's fingers.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE	1	6

SOS'S MEDICAMENT GLASS.

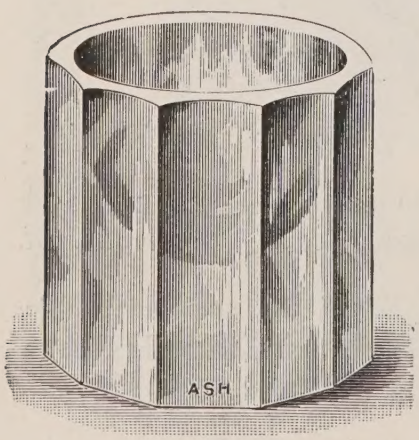
FIG. 2.



Natural size.

DAPPEN'S GLASS.

FIG. 3.



Natural size.

Dappen's Medicament Glass (Fig. 3) is a unique little holder which can be put to a variety of uses. It is convenient for transferring small quantities of fluid from a bottle for use during operations, and thus renders unnecessary the insertion of the conveying tweezers in the bottle after they have been in contact with the patient's mouth.

	s.	*d.*
PRICE, in various colours . .	0	5

GLASS BOTTLES.

FOR THE OPERATING ROOM.

FIG. 1.

These Bottles, which are illustrated full size, are made of the purest white glass, with cut-glass ground stoppers They are supplied with labels, small enough to be pasted on the top of the stoppers, printed for the preparations mentioned below, or with plain labels, on which the Operator can write other names.

In ordering, please state which of the labels are required.

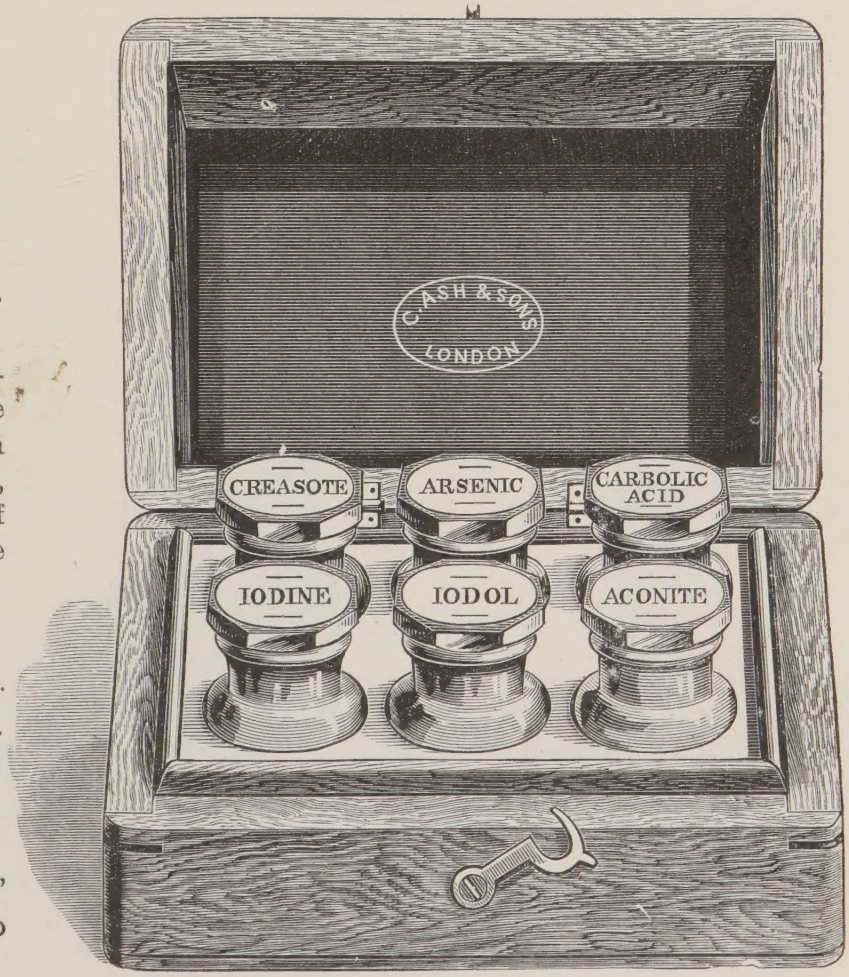
FIG. 2.

		s.	d.
Bottles, with Labels for Stoppers	(Figs. 1, 2) per doz.	8	0

CASE

WITH

GLASS BOTTLES.



Mahogany Box containing six bottles the size of Fig. 1, shown above. In ordering, please state which of the following labels are wanted :—

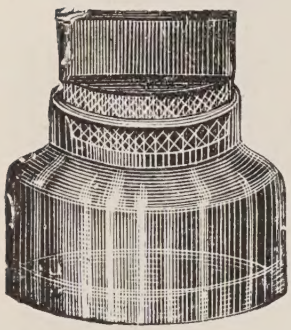
Aconite. Arsenic.
Aconite and Iodine.
Carbolic Acid. Chloroform.
Creasote. Eucalyptus.
Eugenol. Iodine. Iodoform.
Iodol. Mastic.
Oil of Cloves.
Peroxide of Hydrogen.
Sulphate of Copper.
Tincture of Opium.

Cases to Dentists' own designs made to order.

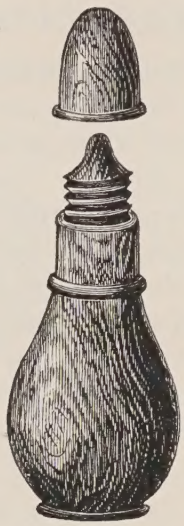
	s.	d.
PRICE complete, as illustrated	7	6
Mahogany Box containing 12 bottles	14	0

MERCURY BOTTLE.

HOCKLEY'S MASTIC BOTTLE.



$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.



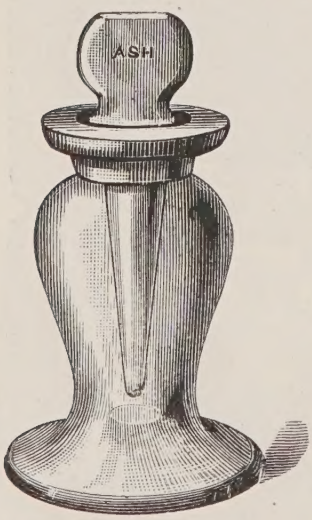
$2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high.

PESTLE AND MORTAR.

		s.	d.
Hockley's Mastic Bottle, with rubber bung	each	2	0
Mercury Bottle, in Boxwood	„	1	0
„ „ „ without cap	„	0	6
Porcelain Pestle and Mortar	„	0	9
Glass „ „ Fletcher's	„	1	6
„ „ „ Ash's	„	1	0

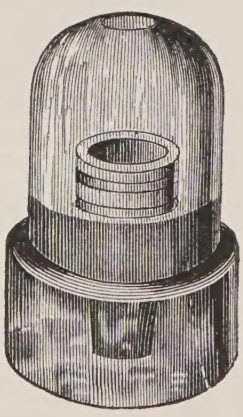
DROP BOTTLE.

Fig. 1.



Half size.

ROWNEY'S CEMENT BOTTLE.



3 inches high.

DROP BOTTLE.

Fig. 2.

3 inches high.

	s.	d.
Rowney's Cement Bottle, for holding Mastic and other Cements. Provided with glass cover to prevent evaporation. In glass	each	2	9
Glass Drop Bottle, Fig. 1, with solid drop centre, suitable for acids and cement liquids	each	1	0
Glass Drop Bottle, Fig. 2, with hollow glass bulb and centre tube, suitable for medicaments, etc.	each	1	0

MEDICAMENT BOTTLES.

For elegance and usefulness there is no bottle in use among Dentists which can be compared with these Medicament Bottles, one of which is here illustrated.

They are roomy, have a wide neck with a large ground glass stopper, and the inscription is burnt on a gold-bordered opal tablet.

We only keep them in stock with the following inscriptions, **but are prepared to supply them to order with any other inscription at the price mentioned below.**

Full size.

Abs. Alcohol	**Aconite and Iodine**	**Arsenic**
Iodoform	**Tinct. Iodine**	**Chlora-Percha**
Carbolic Acid	**Ol. Eucalyptus**	**Ol. Cinnamon**
Creasote	**Mastic**	**Ol. Cloves**
Nit. Silver	**Carb. Resin**	**Chloroform**

	s.	*d.*
Round, in clear glass, with any inscription . . . each	1	0
„ „ brown „ „ „ . . . „	1	0
Oval, „ clear „ „ „ . . . „	1	3
„ „ brown „ „ „ . . . „	1	3
These bottles can also be supplied without any inscription per doz.	8	0

HOLDER FOR THE ABOVE ROUND MEDICAMENT BOTTLES.

To take Six Bottles.

Adapted for screwing on to the side of a Bracket Table or in any other convenient place.

	s.	*d.*
In German Silver, Nickel-plated, without bottles . . .	6	0

SOLID TOOTH PASTE.

This Tooth Paste is composed of the best and purest materials obtainable ; it is a most agreeable and refreshing dentifrice, and we can strongly recommend it as an elegant toilet requisite.

Supplied in Glass Boxes, also in Tin Boxes with glass lids, flavoured with **Rose, Peppermint,** or **Aromatic.**

		s.	*d.*
In Glass Boxes, any flavour	per box	0	10
„ „ „	„ doz.	9	0
„ „ „	„ gross	100	0

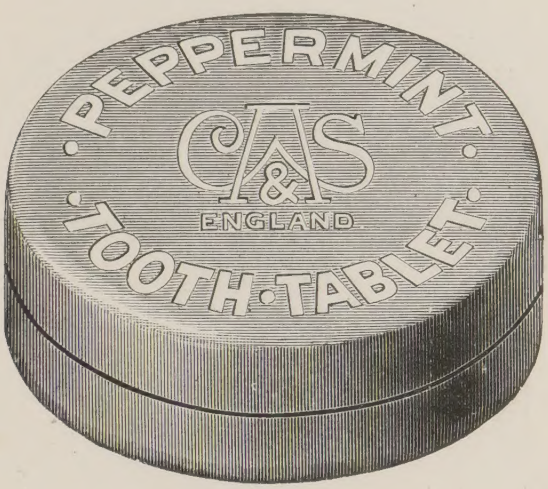
Solid Tooth Paste can be had stamped with the Dentist's own name and address on the following condition :—

Not less than one gross to be ordered at a time.

No charge is made for stamping beyond the first cost of the die, which is twenty shillings. The die will serve for a long time.

ASH'S TOOTH TABLET.

IN TURQUOISE BLUE CELLULOID BOXES.



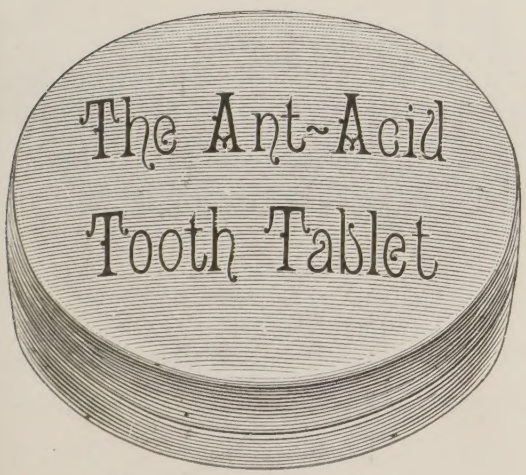
The Tablet can be had stamped with the Dentist's own name and address, on condition that not less than one gross be ordered at a time. No charge is made for stamping beyond the first cost of the die, which is twenty shillings. The die will serve for a long time.

The Box can also be had in White, Blue, Pink, or assorted, with the Dentist's name and address on lid, at a cost of 8*s.* 6*d.*, provided not less than one gross be ordered. When five gross or more are ordered at a time no charge is made for the name plate.

Elegant and refreshing. Made in three flavours—Rose, Peppermint, and Aromatic.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per doz.	4	6
„	per gross	48	0

THE ANT-ACID TOOTH TABLET.



An agreeable and refreshing dentifrice. Put up in pink-coloured celluloid boxes.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE . .	per doz.	6	0
„ . .	per gross	60	0

ASH'S EMPRESS TOOTH PASTE.

In china pots with gold-blocked white lids.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per doz.	10	0
„	per gross	114	0

ORALINE PASTE.

(THE S. S. WHITE D. M. Co.'s.)

		s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
In collapsible tubes	per tube	1	0	per doz.	10	6
In jars of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	per jar	1	6	„	16	8
„ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	„	1	0	„	10	6

ASH'S PERFECT TOOTH PASTE.

It is now generally recognised that a dentifrice should possess strong antiseptic properties, quite apart from pleasantness of taste and perfume.

Ash's Perfect Tooth Paste fulfils this condition—it is thoroughly antiseptic in character; further, it is most agreeable and refreshing in use, and, being compounded from the best and purest materials, it will keep sweet for an indefinite time.

It is supplied in black celluloid boxes with silver lettering on lid as shown above.

		s.	*d.*
Price	per doz.	6	0
„	per gross	60	0

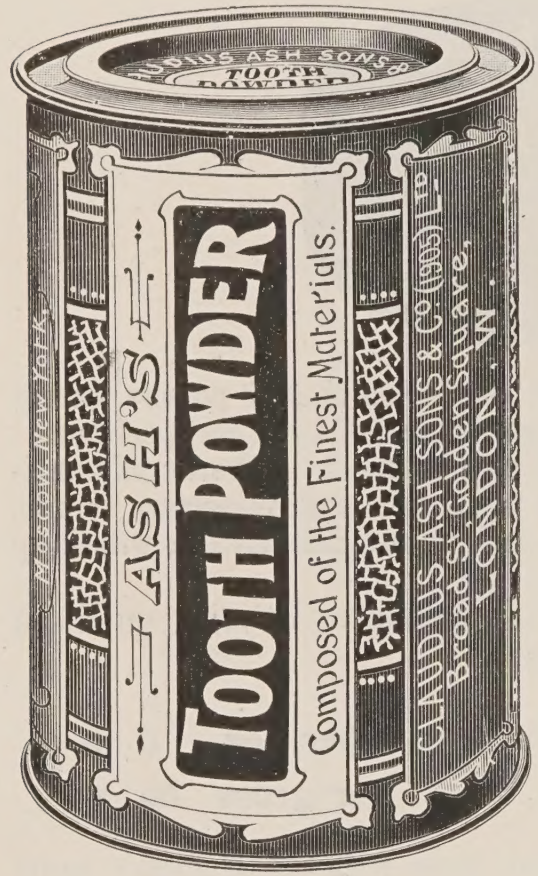
NOTE.—The Paste can be had by the gross with the Dentist's name and address on lid at an extra cost of 8*s.* 6*d.* for the name plate. When five gross or more boxes are ordered at a time no charge is made for the name plate.

EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE.

(PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'S.)

		s.	*d.*
In collapsible tubes	per doz.	9	6
Euthymol Cream.—An antiseptic emollient for keeping the hands soft and in good condition . .	per doz.	9	6

ASH'S TOOTH POWDERS.



These Powders are prepared with great care, the ingredients being thoroughly well ground and mixed. The materials of which they are composed are of the purest quality, and such as are generally recommended by the best authorities.

No. 1, Fine, Scented with Oil of Bergamot.

No. 2, Medium, Scented with Oil of Bergamot and Otto of Roses.

No. 3, Coarse, Scented with Oil of Bergamot.

	s.	*d.*
Supplied in 1-lb. tins per lb.	4	0

A discount of 10 *per cent. allowed off* 5 *lbs.*

Special terms for Tooth Powders in larger quantities than 5 lbs.

AMERICAN TOOTH POWDERS AND SOAPS.

(The S. S. White D. M. Co.'s.)

		s.	*d.*
No. 1 Powder, Rose flavour, in 1-lb. tins	per tin	6	3
„ 1 „ „ „ 4-lb. „	„	21	0

A discount of 15 *per cent. is allowed off* 5 *one-lb. Tins.*

No. 2 Powder, in 1-lb. tins	per tin	4	2
„ 2 „ 4-lb. „	„	14	6

A discount of 10 *per cent. is allowed off* 10 *one-lb. Tins.*

Mint Flavour Tooth Soap, in cardboard boxes	per doz.	8	4
Wintergreen „ „ „ „	„	8	4
Rose „ „ „ „	„	10	5
Cuttle-Fish Powder	per lb.	2	0
Orris Root	„	2	0
Precipitated Chalk	per 7 lbs.	2	0
Prepared „	per lb.	0	3

TOOTH POWDER BOXES.

Made of Tin, in two sizes — Small and Large. Each size is supplied in two colours—Silver and Bronze. They are far superior to wooden boxes, cleanly in use, unaffected by climatic conditions, and consequently do not swell or shrink during wet or dry weather.

	Silver Colour. Per gross.		Silver Colour. Per doz.		Bronze. Per gross.		Bronze. Per doz.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Small, labelled Tooth Powder . .	15	0	1	6	18	0	1	9
Large, „ „ . .	18	0	1	9	21	0	2	0
*Small, without labels . . .	12	0	1	3	15	0	1	6
*Large, „ „	15	0	1	6	18	0	1	9

The small boxes hold 1 oz. and the large 1½ ozs. of Tooth Powder. Either size, in any of the above styles, can be had filled with Ash's Tooth Powder, No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3—see previous page—at the following prices:—

	Per gross.		Per doz.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Small, at an extra charge for the Powder of	32	0	3	0
Large, „ „ „	48	0	4	6

* These unlabelled boxes are supplied by the gross with the Dentist's own labels on them, provided not less than five gross (720) of labels are ordered at a time.

If fewer than five gross of boxes are ordered at the same time as the labels, the labels which are over will be held at the disposal of the owner for future use. The cost of such special labels increases the price of each kind and size of box by 8/0 per gross.

ASH'S DECORATED

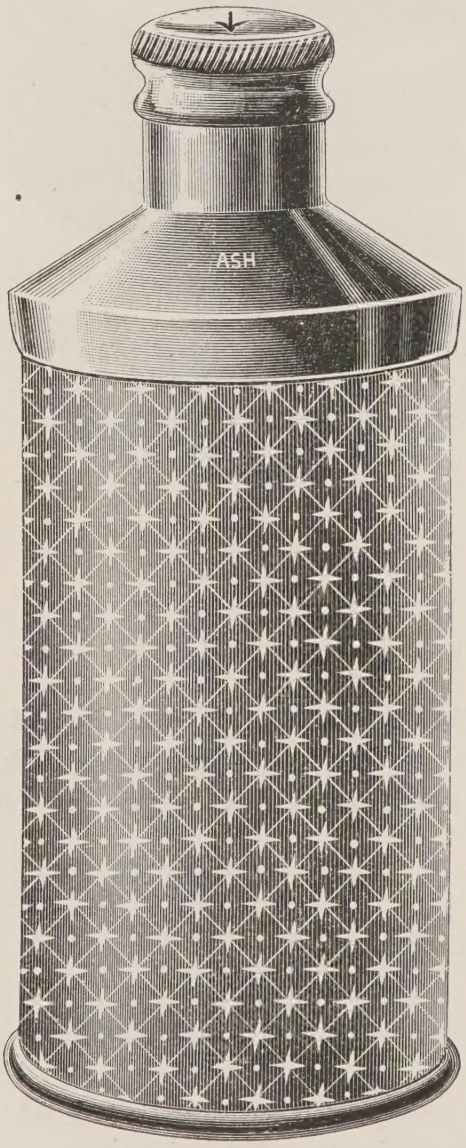
TOOTH POWDER FLASK.

WITH SPRINKLER TOP AND REMOVABLE BOTTOM.

(REGISTERED. REG. No. 469,291.)

It has long been recognised that this form of tooth powder flask is equally convenient for use at home or when travelling, but the objection which has always been raised against it is that it cannot be refilled, and that it is consequently expensive, inasmuch as it is useless when empty.

To overcome this very natural objection, we have had the flask made with a removable bottom, to admit of it being refilled as many times as may be necessary, so long as it remains serviceable.

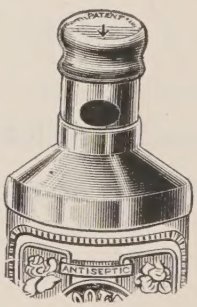


Full size.

DIRECTIONS:

To open, pull the top upwards and the outlet will be found under the arrow ↓.

To close, push the top downwards.



Portion of Flask, reduced size, which shows removable bottom.

	Per doz.		Per gross.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Empty Flasks, 1½ ozs. capacity	4	6	48	0
Flasks filled with Ash's No. 2 Rose Tooth Powder .	9	0	96	0

ANTISEPTIC ROSE TOOTH POWDER.

IN DECORATED TINS WITH SPRINKLER TOPS.

The Powder is composed of the purest materials, and we guarantee it to be absolutely free from deleterious ingredients.

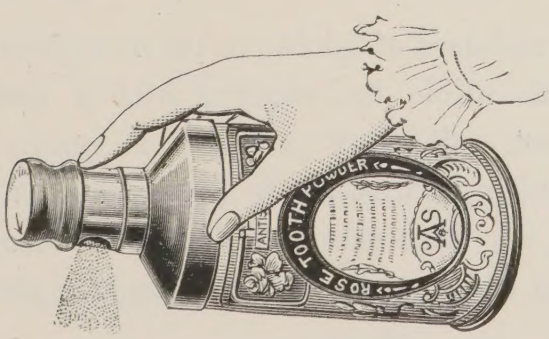
No extra charge is made for printing the Dentist's name on the label in place of our monogram, on condition that not less than one gross tins of Powder are ordered at a time.

DIRECTIONS:

To open, pull the top upwards and the outlet will be found under the arrow ↓.

To close, push the top downwards.

Shake powder out into the palm of the hand, thus—



ANTISEPTIC
ROSE TOOTH POWDER
COMPOSED OF THE PUREST MATERIALS; GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM DELETERIOUS INGREDIENTS.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per doz.	10	0
„	per gross	114	0

TOOTH BRUSHES,

WITH BLEACHED BONE HANDLES

And the very finest quality of bristles—Hard, Medium, Soft—are kept in stock in a well-assorted variety of forms and sizes.

Illustrated List sent on application.

ASH'S ANTISEPTIC TOILET SOAP.

FOR DENTISTS' USE.

Full size.

This Soap represents the highest standard of quality in the manufacture of Toilet Soaps. It is made from edible fat, charged with a useful percentage of Formaline, and is just sufficiently perfumed to render it agreeable without being objectionable; in a word, it leaves the hands practically non-odorous after use. We have every confidence in recommending it as an elegant preparation which preserves the skin and keeps the hands nice and soft.

	s.	*d.*
Per dozen Tablets	4	6
„ Tablet	0	5

ASH'S SALOL DENTIFRICE.

Salol Dentifrice is a scientific preparation, with powerful antiseptic properties. It is composed of the purest materials, and is corrective and preventive in action. **Compared with similar preparations in the market it is equal to the best in quality—in every way as efficient and agreeable—and much cheaper in price, not only as regards the amount charged for it, but in the quantity contained in the bottle.**

It is economical in use, since, owing to its strength, a few drops in a tumbler half full of water are sufficient to make a most agreeable mouth-wash, which has an astringent effect upon the gums, and leaves a delightful sense of freshness in the mouth.

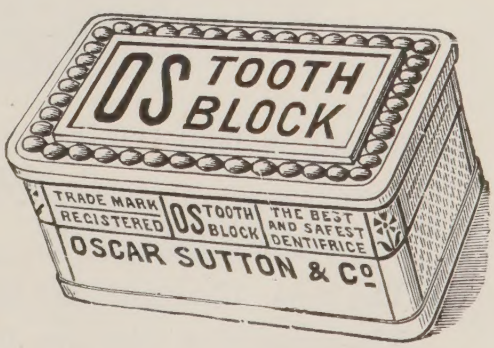
For cleaning the teeth, and preventing the formation of tartar or stains, the tooth brush should be dipped in water, and a few drops of Salol sprinkled on the wet brush.

In elegant opal bottles, each bottle containing about 2 ozs., with sprinkler tops.

		s.	*d.*
PRICE	per doz.	12	0
„	per bot.	1	2

O.S. TOOTH BLOCKS.

		s.	*d.*
In Glass Boxes . .	each	2	0
„ „ . .	per doz.	21	0
In Metal „ . .	each	1	0
„ „ . .	per doz.	10	0



ASH'S CHEAP CAVITY BURS.

OUR OWN MAKE.

Excellence and Cheapness combined.
Greatly superior to any line of cheap burs that we have ever seen, or to Any Burs which are sold at the same price under any name whatsoever.

EXAMINE THEM, COMPARE THEM, TRY THEM,

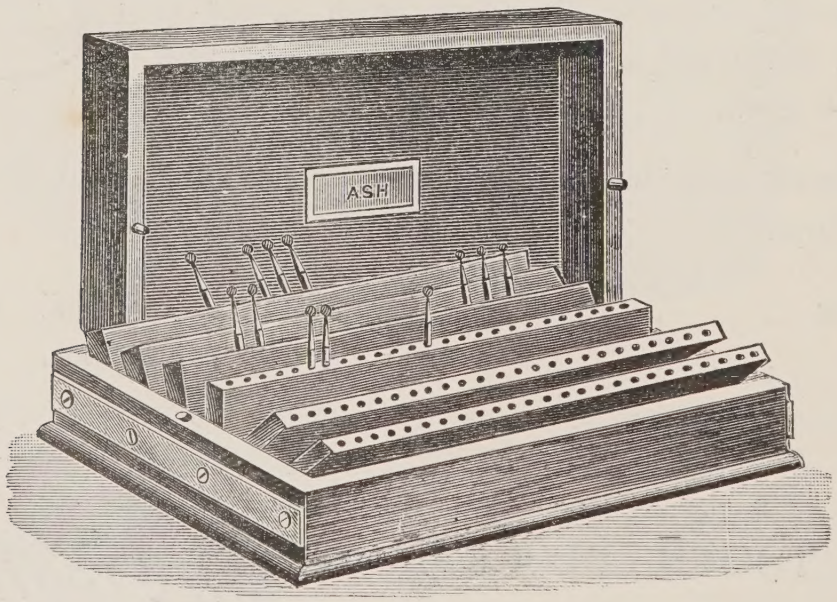
And we feel sure you will be satisfied with them and continue to use them.

	s.	*d.*
Per dozen	3	0
Per gross	33	0

Lots sent for Selection.

ASH'S BUR BOX.

WITH WOODEN RACKS.



Arranged to hold 100 Burs for Straight Handpiece and 50 for Right-Angle Attachment.

	s.	*d.*
Box without Burs	10	0
The same filled with our Cheap Cavity Burs	40	0
The same filled with our Best Quality Burs	50	0

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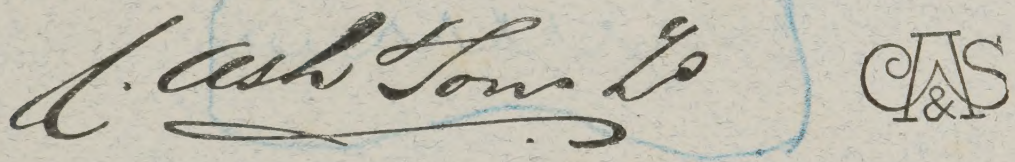
ASH'S DENTAL RUBBERS.

UNAPPROACHED FOR

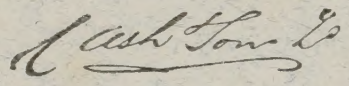
Excellence, Purity, Strength, Elasticity, and Density.

Made in Thirty-three Varieties.

To mark the genuineness of our Rubbers, the face of every box and envelope which we supply bears this signature and monogram—



and one of the pieces of cloth in which each sheet of Rubber is packed bears this signature—



in addition to the name of the Rubber. Always ask for ASH'S when ordering our Dental Rubbers.

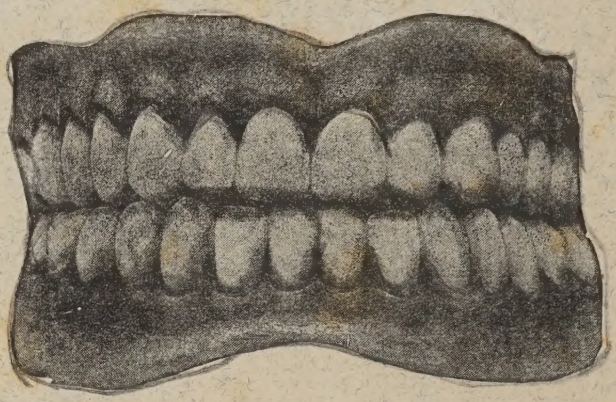
We should like all Dentists to try them, and to compare them for every quality and for weight with any other Rubbers in the market. Our Pink Rubbers have maintained their reputation for "extreme excellence" for over forty-five years, and our Rubbers for Base, some of which we brought out before the Pinks, have been held in the highest esteem ever since they were introduced.

We guarantee full weight in every box or envelope of Rubber of our manufacture which we supply, exclusive of the tracing cloth in which it is packed, and we have always supplied full weight.

CLAUDIUS ASH, SONS & CO., Ltd.

ASH'S MINERAL TEETH.

Universally esteemed for their Natural Form, Variety of Shape, Adaptability, Superb Texture, and Great Strength.



Made in Flat, Vulcanite, Tube, Tube Crowns, etc.

Latest prices sent on application.

Combination Sets, consisting of :

Pin Teeth Incisors and Canines ; and Diatoric Bicuspids and Molars,

Supplied in the following combinations :—

Vulcanite Incisors and Canines, uppers and lowers, with Diatoric Bicuspids and Molars ; also

Flat upper and Vulcanite lower Incisors and Canines, with Diatoric Bicuspids and Molars.

Caution.—Do not accept any Pin Teeth as of Ash's manufacture which are not mounted on wax bearing our monogram, and beware of other Diatoric Teeth of inferior quality being substituted for ours ; insist upon having Ash's make.

CLAUDIUS ASH, SONS & CO., Ltd.,

5 to 12, Broad Street, Golden Square,

LONDON, W.

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